

150

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WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
Temp. 12-18 (64-65). Tomorrow Partly
cloudy. High 18, Low 12.
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Temp. 12-18 (64-65). Tomorrow Partly
cloudy. High 18, Low 12.

ALGERIA 10.5, AMSTERDAM 11.5, ANKARA 10.5, AUCKLAND 11.5, BAGDAD 10.5, BANGKOK 11.5, BEIRUT 10.5, BOMBAY 11.5, BRISBANE 11.5, BUCHAREST 10.5, CAIRO 10.5, CHONGKING 11.5, COLOMBO 11.5, DUBLIN 11.5, HONGKONG 11.5, JERUSALEM 10.5, LONDON 11.5, MANILA 11.5, MEDAN 11.5, MOSCOW 10.5, NEW DELHI 11.5, NEW YORK 11.5, NINGBO 11.5, OSAKA 11.5, Peking 11.5, Rangoon 11.5, RIO DE JANEIRO 11.5, SAIGON 11.5, SINGAPORE 11.5, SOERABAYA 11.5, SYDNEY 11.5, TAIPEI 11.5, TOKYO 11.5, YOKOHAMA 11.5.



Officers carrying basket filled with food for the and gunmen into the Scheveningen prison.

mates of Dutch Jail Hold Hostages After Freeing 5

AGUE, Oct. 27 (UPI).—A Dutch court today ordered the release of five hostages held by a group of men who had taken over a prison in Scheveningen. The court also ordered the release of five other hostages held by the same group. The court said that the five hostages who were released were not in danger of being harmed. The court also said that the five other hostages who were released were not in danger of being harmed. The court said that the five hostages who were released were not in danger of being harmed. The court also said that the five other hostages who were released were not in danger of being harmed.

ms began at 7:30 p.m. while a Roman Catholic in progress. The four control of the chapel her convicts, apparently what was happening. ly out, the police said, ricks included a Palestin- rilla airplane hijacker omple is in the prison It is this man they ight to them in the

ambigues es 1,200 r Clashes

ENCO MARQUES, ue, Oct. 27 (UPI).— rces have rounded up 1,200 persons in week- s designed to prevent s of racial violence in l, military sources said, rested persons included ut the majority were whom the sources term- who fomented the ible." In street battles, 49 persons were killed, injured. sines have been taken r barracks at Boune, west of the city, and reined. Military sources, would be released and uld be charged with nced with last week's

tical rallies in African today, a spokesman for the Mozambique Liber- nt, said the front's pol- tical. Armed Frelimo Portuguese soldiers ey points in the capital up roadblocks to search

als said the renewed shes threatened to ac- tions of the white n because of fear of a n in security, but in burg, South African In- luster Connie Mulder t that all immigrants ve to meet normal re- ts for entry.

Schmidt's Foes Gain In Election For Legislatures In Bavaria, Hesse

By Craig R. Whitney
BONN, Oct. 27 (NYT).—A climate of economic uncertainty and the threat of growing unemployment today cost Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic party (SPD) seats in the state legislatures of Hesse and Bavaria, in the first test of the voters' mood since spring.

Also as expected, the Christian Social Union, the opposition party in Bavaria led by Franz-Josef Strauss, maintained its strong position in that state's legislature in Munich, even increasing its share of the vote to a record 61 per cent, according to preliminary results.

No Schmidt Comment
Mr. Schmidt could not have been encouraged by this evening's results, since they continued a trend of erosion of the Social Democrats' strength that began in an election in Hamburg last March, but he did not comment on them.

The police said the gunmen were still holding one child, three women, a priest, an organist, two prison guards and nine men from a visiting choir.

The four men detaining the hostages were identified as Adnan Ahmad Nuri, Mohammed Koudache, a 32-year-old Algerian serving time for robbery, and two Dutchmen, Dean Demie and Jan Bouwman, in jail for holding farmer's family hostage for 30 hours last year.

Nuri and another Arab guer- rilla, Sami Hussein Tamimah, 22, were sentenced to five-year terms for hijacking a British Airways VC-10 on March 3 on a flight from Beirut to London. They diverted it to Amsterdam and released the 102 passengers and crew before setting it afire.

The four prisoners demanded that Tamimah be allowed to join them. He has been receiving medical attention in the prison hospital ward after a hunger strike.



AT MEETING IN RABAT—Yasser Arafat listens to discussions at Arab summit meeting.

Wild Machine Emits Flaky Pollution

KING'S LYNN, England, Oct. 27 (Reuters).—Residents in this east coast town thought it was snowing but on closer inspection the white flakes looked more like instant mashed potatoes. They were. The flakes covered gardens, cars, glazed windows tight and turned black cats into albinos.

The king addressed the assembled heads of state for nearly two hours in the morning. The Palestinian guerrilla leader replied at equal length in the afternoon.

U.S. Reportedly Would Agree To World Stockpile of Grain

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (WP).—U.S. policy makers have reached general agreement on the need to set up the world's first international grain stockpile, in the range of 30 to 60 million tons, as a means of stabilizing prices and assuring enough food to cope with emergencies in needy countries.

Britain's bid to renegotiate its European Economic Community entry terms now enters its crucial stage following the EEC Commission's qualified support for the British bid for a cut in its share of community operating costs.

But the clear political thrust of the 31-page document is that under certain circumstances Britain could be paying a share of the EEC budget that is considerably higher than its percentage of the EEC's real wealth, as measured by the community's gross domestic product (GDP).

The document does not project member states' budgetary contributions through to 1980, as Britain wanted. British officials based their demand for a revision of the EEC budget system on their forecast that by the end of the decade, when the community budget mechanism is fully operative, Britain would be paying 24 per cent of EEC administrative costs while accounting for only 14 per cent of its GDP.

On West Bank Question Hussein and Arafat Demand Arabs Choose Between Them

RABAT, Morocco, Oct. 27 (NYT).—King Hussein of Jordan and Yasser Arafat of the Palestine Liberation Organization today told the Arab summit meeting here that it had to choose between them and could not hope for a compromise in their conflict.

The king addressed the assembled heads of state for nearly two hours in the morning. The Palestinian guerrilla leader replied at equal length in the afternoon.

But absent from the draft position paper was any commitment to provide substantially more food, either in tonnage to be shipped or in the values of commodities.

It noted that "we could face a budgetary problem in making commitments on a quantity rather than a value basis."

Officials said it was still undecided whether Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will pledge an increase in the value of U.S. food assistance when he addresses the Rome conference.

Earlier this year, former President Richard Nixon proposed to ship about four million tons of food abroad, at a cost of \$900 million. Officials calculated that because of rising commodity prices it would require an additional \$500 million to meet that goal now.

Ford, Brezhnev Meeting Slated Late Next Month

By Bernard Gwertzman
NEW DELHI, Oct. 27 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger left Moscow today believing that his three days of talks with Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev had moved the United States and the Soviet Union substantially closer to finding a formula for putting new limits on each side's vast arsenal of strategic missiles and bombers.

Russia Takes Positive Line On U.S. Links

By Peter Osnos
MOSCOW, Oct. 27 (WP).—The Soviet Union took a positive line in assessing the state of U.S.-Soviet relations today following Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's three days of talks here with Kremlin leaders.

In the official communiqué on the visit, in a commentary in Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, and in a brief interview with Mr. Kissinger reported by the government press agency Tass, the Russians portrayed détente as progressing along a desirable path toward the easing of world tensions.

"The two sides noted with satisfaction," the communiqué said, "that relations between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. continue to improve steadily, in accordance with the course previously established."

On the central questions of strategic arms negotiations, the communiqué said: "Useful exchanges took place on the details involved in such an agreement. Discussions on these matters will continue."

The reference to "details" appeared to confirm that Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev and Mr. Kissinger discussed the relations of weapons in the proposed 10-year arms agreement along with the "general guidelines" for negotiations that they had been expected to consider.

The three-page communiqué made no reference to the difficulties and "divergencies" mentioned yesterday in a toast by Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Pravda simply repeated the usual formulations on the improvements over the last three years in U.S.-Soviet relations, and noted Mr. Ford's statements in support of détente. "This coincides with the Soviet viewpoint," Pravda said.

In the interview with Tass, Mr. Kissinger said: "I think U.S.-Soviet relations are good and they will improve in the months ahead. Our administration is dedicated to continually improving these relations and I have the impression that this is true of the Soviet leadership as well."

But Sees 'Positive' Work as Sessions End

Pope Rejects Many Proposals of Synod

By Israel Shenker
ROME, Oct. 27 (NYT).—Addressing the final session of the monthlong Catholic Synod of Bishops, Pope Paul VI yesterday pronounced his work "positive" and then rejected many of the principal proposals made at the synod.

Reminding the bishops of his primacy, and on the task assigned by the Lord of "tending his lambs and sheep," the Pope said: "We would not be able to remain silent. We would not allow false directions to be followed."

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Spreading strikes in the French postal service are causing serious delays in the distribution of the International Herald Tribune in the Paris area and elsewhere. The IHT apologizes for the inconvenience caused by the delayed deliveries.

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Where else?

Fearing a Red Take-Over

Deputies Sent by Kissinger
To Check on Lisbon's Politics

By Miguel Accoa

LISBON, Oct. 27 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, apparently skeptical of reports from the U.S. Embassy here that minimized the possibility of a Communist take-over in Portugal, sent high-level intelligence and diplomatic experts to this country to make independent evaluations.

Informed sources said that Mr. Kissinger dispatched Lt. Gen. Vernon Walters, deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency, to Lisbon in August for a

personal appraisal. The general, who speaks excellent Portuguese and is considered a specialist on Portugal, was in Lisbon Aug. 9-13 for meetings with high officials and senior U.S. Embassy staff.

The CIA would not comment on the persistent reports of Gen. Walters' visit, refusing even to confirm that it took place. A CIA spokesman said that the agency never comments on the travels of its top personnel.

4-Max Mission

Two weeks ago, Mr. Kissinger sent a four-man State Department mission to Lisbon for another independent assessment of Portugal's future course, the sources said. The group, headed by Alan Lukens, director of the department's Russian section, included Robert Ryan, a department monetary expert, and Michael Samuels, an authority on Portugal's African colonies.

The identity of the fourth mission member was not disclosed. The pro-Soviet Portuguese Communist party has become an important factor in Portugal since the rightist U.S. dictatorship which ruled Portugal for 48 years was deposed in April. The young military officers who have been running the country since then have given the Communists a cabinet post and full participation in the country's new military-constitutional government.

While nothing could be learned of Gen. Walters' report to Mr. Kissinger, sources said that the Lukens group diverged from the embassy's appraisal. The extent of the difference was not disclosed, but sources said that the embassy's reporting had grown more cautious as a result.

Domine Theory

The sources said that Mr. Kissinger and others in Washington feared that Portugal would be the first country to go communist in what was called "a Southern Europe domino theory" also involving Spain, Italy and Greece. This fear apparently has been fed by pessimistic intelligence assessments, press reports stressing the power of the left in Portugal and the anxieties of multinational companies with interests in Portugal and its African colonies.

Washington seems to fear that the emergence of the Portuguese Communist following the fact of the dictatorship will be duplicated in neighboring Spain, the last pro-American rightist government in Western Europe.

Since his visit to Portugal, Gen. Walters has also been in Spain for secret talks with high Spanish officials, the sources said. The CIA deputy director's latest visit reportedly took place two weeks ago when he had a briefing on Portugal with senior Spanish military and civilian authorities.

Spanish and U.S. officials are known to be concerned by the potential for Communist infiltration from Portugal, which has a long and hard-to-guard border with Spain. The Communist party has been banned in Spain since the end of the Civil War in 1939, but it has remained a major clandestine political force in industrial urban centers and the backbone of opposition to Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

Another recent visitor to Spain was William Colby, the CIA's director, but sources said that he merely stopped in Madrid on his way east. One source, however, pointed out that visits to the Iberian peninsula by high U.S. intelligence officials have become more frequent because the Mediterranean has risen in U.S. priorities.

New Council Formed

LISBON, Oct. 27 (Reuters).—A new council, further increasing the authority of the leftist officers of Portugal's Armed Forces Movement, was announced by the presidency today.

Headed by President Francisco de Costa Gomes, it is called the Higher Council of the Armed Forces Movement and is described as a study group aimed at helping the seven-man military junta in constitutional affairs. Meanwhile, 241 people were taken to police stations for questioning in the north of Portugal during the weekend in a military security operation affecting about three million people, a military spokesman said today.

Majority Party
In Italy Still
Seeking Coalition

ROME, Oct. 27 (Reuters).—Italy's majority Christian Democrats have voted to keep on trying to form a center-left government despite the collapse of efforts by Premier-designate Amintore Fanfani.

But the revival of the center-left formula which has dominated Italian governments for 10 years looked doubtful. Mr. Fanfani was considered to be the only man in the country with sufficient power and influence to pull together the center-left parties and his failure left a confused situation.

The next stage in the crisis, which has already lasted more than three weeks, will begin tomorrow when President Giovanni Leone will start two days of talks with the political parties.

In another development, riot police fired tear gas and staged baton charges to break up groups of extreme leftist students who were stoning them in Rome yesterday, police said.

The incidents took place during a march through the city by several hundred students protesting the shooting dead of a leftist by a neo-Fascist in the southern town of Lamezia Terme last weekend.



THE SYNOD ENDS—Pope Paul VI blesses participants in the synod of bishops, which ended deliberations Saturday.

Pope Calls Synod 'Positive,'
Rejects Many of Its Proposals

(Continued from Page 1)

Church of Christ, the announcement of the good news." Commenting on the Pope's 35-minute address in Latin, the Most Rev. Donald Monaghan, the Irish-born bishop of Umatilla, Rhodessa, noted: "It was the Pope saying, 'I have not been appointed the Lord's first minister in order to preside over the liquidation of the Roman Empire.' It was the Pope speaking as the boss man. I'm in charge, and I'm very grateful to you people for helping, but I'll make up my own mind. I'm not Hamlet."

Before leaving the final session, the bishops learned the results of Friday's voting on final documents prepared by two working groups. The groups were set up when a document was rejected Tuesday for being too general. Approved was a similarly general, but new and shorter, "Declaration of the Synodal Fathers," by a vote of 183 to 11. A list of concerns expressed at the synod also was approved, 170 to 21, with one spoiled ballot and one abstention. The documents are intended to serve the Pope as advice on evangelization in the modern world, the theme of the synod.

Ford to Meet
Soviet Leader

(Continued from Page 1)

mos. American officials left Moscow this morning convinced that the Kremlin was trying to pressure Egypt and other Arab states into discontinuing the step-by-step approach favored by the United States in negotiations with Israel, and instead pushing a return to the Geneva peace conference, where the Russians would be represented.

Nevertheless, Mr. Kissinger still hopes to visit the Middle East at the end of this trip, about Nov. 7-10, and announce a new round of Egyptian-Israeli and possibly Jordanian-Israeli talks if the Rabat summit meeting of Arab leaders gives him a mandate for the moves.

A joint communiqué issued tonight by Soviet and U.S. representatives glossed over any differences that arose during the Moscow talks. It emphasized that "relations between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. continue to improve steadily."

The communiqué said that both sides "expressed their mutual determination to continue to make every effort to insure uninterrupted progress in Soviet-American relations." It also noted the various subjects discussed, such as the Middle East, the European security conference and arms control talks.

Officials aboard Mr. Kissinger's plane said that the communiqué was drafted Friday night, before the talks had reached their decisive phase on strategic arms, and was not meant to be taken as an important document.

Overall, despite the disagreements and occasionally sharp words in the talks, the U.S. delegation believed that the advances made in the strategic arms discussions were much more significant than the expected problems. For this reason, the mood of Mr. Kissinger's official party seemed much more optimistic than on his departure from Moscow last March, when he failed to get what he regarded as a realistic counterproposal from the Russians on strategic arms.

Yesterday's talks, which lasted from 4:30 p.m. to midnight, were regarded as particularly important because Mr. Brezhnev came to the session with Mr. Kissinger after meeting with key Politburo members and military advisers in the morning. Mr. Brezhnev was precise in his responses to the American propositions laid out by Mr. Kissinger on Friday, suggesting that the Politburo had approved his statements.

Mr. Kissinger made a critique of Mr. Brezhnev's proposals and further talks were deferred. Both sides now will review their positions, and are expected to exchange views through diplomatic channels so that further progress—perhaps a statement of purpose—can be announced at the Ford-Brezhnev meeting next month.

Scientific Accord

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (UPI).—The Soviet Union and the United States signed an agreement yesterday to cooperate on scientific research in various fields, ranging from computers to city management and water resources.

Dr. Gaylord S. Steyer, President Ford's science adviser and the director of the National Science Foundation, hailed the exchange as "an important building block in détente between the two countries."

Soviet Tele-Satellite

MOSCOW, Oct. 27 (AP).—A communications satellite, "Molnija-1," was launched Thursday, Tass reported. The satellite will relay telephone, telegraph, radio and television signals.

Two Documents Cited

U.S. Is Reported to Consider
Plan to Rebuild Saudi Forces

DETROIT, Oct. 27 (AP).—Two State Department documents reveal that the United States is considering an elaborate program to rebuild the armed forces of Saudi Arabia, the Knight Newspapers have reported.

Despite previous State Department denials of plans for a major escalation of arms sales to Saudi Arabia, the Detroit Free Press said on Friday, the documents prove such a program is under consideration.

If adopted, State Department plans would provide mechanization of the Saudi Army with the addition of 440 helicopters and jet aircraft.

A State Department memo also recommended expansion of the Saudi Navy with 26 new ships, the Knight Newspapers' report said.

No Deals

State Department officials in Washington said yesterday that the United States has made a detailed study of the military needs of Saudi Arabia for the next decade, but said no secret billion-dollar deals have been signed.

"There are no secret plans, there are no proposals," a State Department spokesman said. "A State Department information officer noted that the United States had announced previously that it was undertaking a study at the request of the Saudi government to determine Saudi military needs."

The official said the study makes no mention of plans to sell any additional arms to Saudi Arabia.

A congressional arms expert told the Knight Newspapers that any modernization program for

Saudi Arabia could run into billions of dollars.

A Sept. 16 "action memorandum" from two State Department officials to Under Secretary of State Joseph Alsop said Secretary of State Henry Kissinger approved the idea of a Pentagon study of the Saudi armed forces and "master plans for their development" on March 8.

The Knight Newspapers said the document recommended "the design of a balanced, modern force structure by 1984, which, if properly trained and commanded, should provide the SAG (Saudi Arabian Government) with the capabilities to (1) deter aggression (2) defeat an enemy... (3) assist in maintaining internal order and security (4) contribute to the SAG's moderating role in the Middle East."

The newspapers said the memo was written by Alfred Atherton, assistant secretary for the Middle East, and George Vest, head of the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs.

Air Expansion

In a Sept. 13 cable sent to Mr. Alsop by the U.S. Embassy in Saudi Arabia, plans for modernization and expansion of the Saudi Air Force were discussed, the newspaper report said.

The cable referred to plans for eventual delivery to Saudi Arabia of "advanced multipurpose fighters," the newspaper report said. It said the cable contained the phrase, "Delivery of the advanced fighter is anticipated" in 1980. The State Department spokesman said the cable was on the grounds that the department never comments on classified materials.

Hussein and Arafat Demand
Arabs Choose Between Them

(Continued from Page 1)

strategy for the Arabs and to get it adopted by all the governments of 20 Arab League states as well as by the Palestinians. The summit is scheduled to end tomorrow night but may last into Tuesday.

King Hussein was quoted as having told the assembly that the Palestinians should accept the liberation of the West Bank as the first tactical objective, leaving aside the question of which Arab authority would control it. If this happened, he was understood to have said, it would be possible for the Arabs to decide which of them had the best chance of getting the territory back from Israel.

The Jordanians and others kept repeating that the Israelis might be willing to return the West Bank to Jordan, but will not turn it over to the PLO.

Some of the mediators among the delegates were aiming at a formula that would recognize that the PLO has the ultimate right to the territory but would provide for a transition period during which it would be under international control, perhaps by the UN.

Palestinian officials today said that they reject this approach. They pointed out that international acceptance of the PLO is growing rapidly. They cited the overwhelming vote in the UN two weeks ago as well as French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's decision to have his foreign minister meet formally with Mr. Arafat in Beirut last week.

"The Arab leaders cannot very well stay behind the United Nations and the Western Europeans in their recognition of us," a PLO official said.

Palestinian leaders here have

Special Police Force
Revived in Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Oct. 27 (UPI).—Rhodesia is forming a force of 10,000 police reservists as a precaution against urban terrorism, a police spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman confirmed the revival of the special constabulary, which had been disbanded about 10 years ago. The object of the move is to establish police patrols in white residential areas at night, the spokesman said.

Israel Comment on Summit

TEL AVIV, Oct. 27 (UPI).—Israel finds little immediate prospect of advance in Middle East peace negotiations because of a hardened Arab line in Rabat against interim political settlements, Foreign Minister Yigal Allon told the cabinet today.

A government source, quoting Mr. Allon, said the trend of developments so far at the Arab summit was to isolate Jordan and entrench the status of the PLO.

Meanwhile, military sources said that combined army and air force units ended their first 24 hours of large-scale maneuvers near the Syrian and Jordanian borders. The war games are due to continue for several days.

Palestinian Court

BEIRUT, Oct. 27 (UPI).—A Palestinian guerrilla court has sentenced a guerrilla official to death and four other guerrillas to detention at hard labor for trying "to incite armed insurrection" within the el-Fatah guerrilla organization, the Palestinian news agency Wafa said yesterday.

It identified the guerrilla official sentenced to death as Sabri el-Banna, head of the Fatah office in Baghdad. He was sentenced in absentia.

Mrs. Kiarfeld Arrested

RABAT, Morocco, Oct. 27 (UPI).—Mrs. Irene Kiarfeld, who was convicted in July of attempting to kidnap a former Gestapo chief in Cologne and bring him to Paris, was arrested here today after distributing pamphlets critical of the Arab summit.

The pamphlet, which she brought with her when she arrived in Morocco last night by air from Paris, charged that the summit was bent on "the destruction of the state of Israel."

Mrs. Kiarfeld, the 35-year-old Christian wife of a French Jew, was able to distribute her tract for only a few minutes before she was taken into custody in front of the information ministry in central Rabat.

Mali Says Niger Detains Nomad Refugees

By Henry Kamm

BAMAKO, Mali (UPI).—Mali's defense minister has accused Niger of preventing the return of tens of thousands of Malian nomads who had sought refuge in the neighboring country from the drought and famine that have afflicted this region in recent years.

The minister, Maj. Kiamou Doukara, disclosed also that Algeria and Nigeria had similarly refused to comply with Mali's requests to repatriate nomads who took refuge in those countries. He put the number of Malians in Algeria at 2,000 and in Nigeria, which does not border on Mali, at 1,500.

The minister said that he did not know whether the only reason for the Malian nomads' nonreturn was the attitude of the governments of Niger, Nigeria and Algeria or their own inclinations.

"Even we do not often understand the nomads," he explained. "It is a double-edged matter."

The minister said that most nomads had three or four national identity cards and on any given

occasion showed whichever conferred the most immediate advantage.

The exodus and nonreturn of important numbers of Tuareg herdsmen from Mali constitute the most troublesome inter-African diplomatic problem caused by the drought. Diplomats and other observers fear that the regional approaches to drought recovery and development that offer the best hopes may be compromised by the issue.

Maj. Doukara asserted in an interview that President Seyni Kountché of Niger had left unanswered letters demanding the return of the Tuaregs from Mali. The last such letter, the minister said, was dispatched last June. Similarly, Maj. Doukara continued, approaches from him to Niger's defense minister and by various other Malian officials to their Niger counterparts had gone without reply.

Col. Kountché, who seized power in Niger last March, said in an interview last March that Niger definitely wanted the Malians to

be repatriated and that the two governments should negotiate the move. His implication appeared to be that Mali had made no approach to Niger.

But Maj. Doukara asserted the opposite.

Bans Armed Conflict

"What is there left for Mali?" he asked. "Armed conflict?" The Mali minister rejected his own suggestion, saying that it would be foolish to get other Malians killed to recover citizens who might not want to return.

Maj. Doukara, who as minister of defense, interior and security is in charge of Mali's extensive drought-relief effort, said that Niger's interest in preventing the return of the Malians lay in speculation that their presence in Niger would raise the amount of drought relief Niger could obtain from foreign donors.

"This can be the only reason," he suggested. But later, the minister speculated that the host governments of Malian refugees might be restraining the nomads' return in order to populate their least densely inhabited regions.



Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

Moscow B
Bhutto Bu
A-Free Zo

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Oct. 27 (UPI).—Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto flew here today after three days with Soviet leaders who his proposal to turn Pakistan into a nuclear free zone.

In a speech at a banquet in his honor by Premier Kossygin, Mr. Bhutto "profound concern" over the dangers of nuclear proliferation to the world.

But a joint communiqué by the two sides last week had begun back to Karachi, on reference to the idea of free zone, which Moscow vanced in other area Latin America and the

ranean.

Mr. Bhutto did win Kremlin's pledge of negotiate and conclude trade agreement between countries, and there pleasant of economic Pakistan, where Moscow ready building a one-stall plant.

But despite the empty Soviet press on improvements with Pakistan, with a low after Soviet India in the 1971 Bangladesh, the two sides not to have bridged political differences.

Mr. Bhutto's major concern to his fears over India's threat of nuclear weapons, Mr. Bhutto less nuclear proliferation, the spread of nuclear will be broken. In view, such development ruinous, particularly developing countries.

Soviet press account talks omitted any reference to Mr. Bhutto's concern clear proliferation in Pakistan's approach ation to accept India's purpose of development.

U.S. May
Food Res

(Continued from Page 1)

said that food aid should be "interim measure," at time when developing can increase their own

tion.

• The United States legislation permitting sale food aid for "terrors or humanitarian in the event export imposed on the grain

• The United States any expansion of the World Food Program under UN direction, against increasing the of food aid that is rather than granted on terms.

Shipments under Food Program, in United States is by far donor, have dropped 1 tons in 1970 to an estimated 900 tons this year.

Cyprus Ask
To Get Fore
Troops Rem

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 27 (AP).—Cyprus General Assembly yesterday approved a resolution "speedy withdrawal of armed forces" from the island.

The resolution, depression and in against Cyprus, is aimed at the 40,000 Turkish troops landed on the island to head off a clash with Greece after the that overthrow President

Nicosia, 260 Greek Cypriot prisoners were exchanged today few hundred more to be freed, a UN said. He said the sold today were captured in stages of the fighting.

Meanwhile, thousands Greek Cypriot women silently through the Nicosia today, demanding support to the occupation.

Reportedly Fours a Crackdown

Fords Tell Ford His Stand
Provoked Violence in Boston

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (UPI).—A black civil-rights leader told President Ford today that his recent statement on the Boston busing had the effect of provoking whites to violence.

He replied that he understood the concern. He promised would be full enforcement of a federal law which in court-ordered school busing, as re-

on Stand
Court Plea
Retrial

Martin Waldron

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (UPI).—Ray, who had pleaded the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King as the witness federal court to ask trial.

hours of his testimony not provide "sensitive of his lawyers had instead, Ray was led to circumstances series of publishing

he adjourned late Friday while Ray was told how he had not lied about contracts and magazine articles lawyers had arranged.

he contracts, he said, been shown to him "afternoon.

ar and Rifle

in his testimony did close to alluding to tances around the as on April 4, 1968. He then one of his at-

that he wanted title Mustang automobile driven to Memphis one Dr. King was shot

rifle that the state used to kill the civil r, Ray said that he rney, Perry Foreman that he was not sure

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dr. Lesar asked him same involved with day of Birmingham, tony who was first end Ray after he was the United States in following his arrest while trying to flee

he had written to ask and Lee Bailey of idly known criminal cy could defend him, rty that he could not was an attorney for n Christian, Armstrong ence, the civil rights that Dr. King head-

s said he would and the lawyer began im almost immediate- William Bradford bama author, to write rty of the assassina- id Mr. Hanes induct- ould be the only way tens of thousands of ed for his defense. battery of lawyers— Bernard Fensterwald on and Robert Liv- Memphis—claim that Hanes nor Mr. Fore- created in seeing that air trial.

ers said Mr. Hanes money and Mr. Fore- the publicity.

ation-Shocked Florida Family hugs Electric Home and Saves

MYERS, Fla., Oct. 27 (AP).—Members of the Webb's family have decided to beat the high cost of elec-

unplugging their all-electric home.

link it's something that everybody may have to do later," Mrs. Armstrong said. The family has been

ower for three weeks.

now have no operating air-conditioner, television set, ryer, stereo, stove, hot water heater, electric can opener, r, clocks, refrigerator or toaster. Instead, there are a kerosene stove and cold showers at the Armstrong

me it's not an imposition at all," said Mr. Armstrong, of an automobile repair business. "About the only miss is that big bill."

Armstrong had the electric company turn off the power monthly bill topped \$100. He said the lights will stay l the rates go down, which "probably won't happen l"

stimulated his present fuel costs at \$9.70 a week. Armstrong insisted that the entire family, including a daughter, are enjoying their new life style.

nd I've got more time now," he said. "I'm less tense, xed. I talk to my kids. We do things together."

They expressed gratification that for the first time since 1968 they were able to meet on a regular basis with the President. The leaders said Mr. Ford assured them that there would be other such meetings in the future.

Controversial Stand

The statement at issue was one Mr. Ford made at a news conference on Oct. 9 in which he said, "I deplore the violence that I have read about and seen on television." But he added, "The court decision in that case, in my judgment, was not the best solution to quality education in Boston. I have consistently opposed forced busing to achieve racial balance as a solution to quality education."

Vernon Jordan Jr., executive director of the National Urban League, said the group expressed its strong "disappointment with that statement."

Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, said he told the President: "Which is more important, your personal opposition to busing or your obligation as President to both support the law and encourage, by your example, the rest of the nation to adhere to the law?"

Clarence Mitchell Jr., director of the Washington Office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the group asked for enforcement of the Criminal Code against interference with legal desegregation.

"He made it abundantly clear that federal power would be used against people who unlawfully interfere with school busing in Boston," Mr. Mitchell said of the President.

The meeting, requested by Roy Wilkins, president of the NAACP, lasted an hour and 10 minutes, according to Stanley Scott, the presidential aide who joined the visitors, in describing the meeting. They said Mr. Ford was asked to find a public forum to make a "ringing reaffirmation" of the nation's commitment to racial justice.

However, the rights leaders did not ask for an answer on this and other requests they put to the President, and they received none. The leaders said what they wanted was an opportunity for "continuing dialogue" with Mr. Ford and expressed satisfaction at his willingness to grant that.

Guard Arrested In \$4.3-Million Theft in Chicago

CHICAGO, Oct. 27 (AP).—A security guard sought in connection with a \$4.3-million theft from a Chicago firm was arrested last night, the police said.

FBI agents and local police picked up Ralph Ronald Marrero, 31, at the suburban Oak Park home of his mother-in-law. He was served with a federal warrant charging him in connection with the theft from the vaults of Puroletor Security Inc. in downtown Chicago on Oct. 20. He was employed there.

Puroletor Security is the parent firm of Armored Express Corp., which was previously identified as the site of the theft. Previous reports also indicated that \$3.9 million was taken, but that estimate was revised upward on Friday by the FBI.

The authorities said that a member of the family reported Mr. Marrero's whereabouts to local police, who waited for FBI agents to arrive before entering the home.

Mr. Marrero is charged with bank robbery, larceny and use of explosive devices.

Oil Spill Off Ireland Is 'Under Control'

CORK, Ireland, Oct. 27 (UPI).—Cork County officials said today a vast mop-up operation off Ireland's southwest coast has controlled the spread of a 22-mile oil slick which has ruined fishing, fouled beaches and threatened resorts.

"The situation is now under control for the first time," an official said. The crude oil, estimated at nearly a quarter of a million gallons, spilled from the Gulf Oil terminal at Whiddy Island in Bantry Bay Tuesday as the 80,000-ton tanker Universal Leader was lying at the terminal.

Rep. Albert Says Ford Surcharge Has No Chance

TULSA, Okla., Oct. 27 (AP).—House Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., said Thursday that President Ford's 5-per-cent tax surcharge proposal would never be passed by Congress.

Rep. Albert said at a news conference that the surcharge, one point in Mr. Ford's 10-point anti-inflation campaign, was "just a program of gimmickry."

"I can tell you one thing—that Congress, as it sits now and it sits next year, is not going to make the man who makes \$15,000 pay 5 per cent and the man who makes \$250,000 pay 5 per cent," Rep. Albert said.

"That bill will never get out of committee," he said. "It will never get onto the floor of the House in the shape that Mr. Ford has described."

Rep. Albert also challenged Mr. Ford's statements that Congress was to blame for increased government spending. "Not one year since Mr. Nixon took over has Congress appropriated more money than was sent up [by the Nixon administration]," he said.



Remains of automobile on New York's Wall St. after a bomb explosion on Saturday.

Bombs Jolt Wall Street, Rockefeller Center

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP).—Five bombs went off at or near banks in Manhattan early yesterday in what a Puerto Rican nationalist group called an offensive against "Yankee monopoly capitalism."

No one was killed or injured by the blasts. Four were in and around Rockefeller Center and the other in Wall Street.

The series of blasts began at 2:55 a.m. and ended at 3:30 a.m. "We have just bombed imperialist banks," a woman told the Associated Press by telephone minutes later. "Free all Puerto Rican political prisoners!"

Acting Chief of Detectives James Sullivan said he believed that the five bombings were the work of one group because of the rapid sequence of detonations.

Biggest Blast

The biggest of the explosive charges, Chief Sullivan said, was the one in Wall Street, which was planted under a car Sullivan said that the device used in that explosion was the equivalent of 40 sticks of dynamite or 30 pounds of plastic explosive.

The explosion shattered windows of the Marine Midland office up to the 11th story and windows of four other banks within 300 feet. The broken glass zone took in the Chase Manhattan Bank headquarters, the Chemical Exchange Bank, the Federal Reserve Bank and the Barclay Bank.

The timing of the blasts in the early morning hours indicated "that the people responsible had some consideration for human life," the detective said.

A letter left in a telephone booth to which the caller directed the Associated Press was titled "Communist No. 1" of the Armed Forces of Puerto Rican National Liberation. It used the acronym FALN, for Fuerzas Armadas de Liberación Nacional.

New Name

Chief Sullivan said that the name FALN was new to the Police Department.

"There is unfamiliarity with the organization by us, but not necessarily with the people in it," he said. "We have some idea that the people have been involved with other Puerto Rican nationalist organizations."

Mayor Abraham Beame denounced the bombings as "outrageous acts of terrorism."

Rep. Herman Badillo, D-N.Y., the first Puerto Rican elected to Congress, said that he deplored "the appalling acts of destruction by a small group of self-styled terrorists who do not have the support of the majority of Puerto Ricans in New York or do not have the support of the Independent party members in Puerto Rico."

Other Goals

The group taking responsibility for the explosions said that it was supporting not only Puerto Rican independence, but also Third World liberation and freedom for the five Puerto Ricans in jail for the 1950 assassination attempt on the life of President Harry S. Truman and the bombing of U.S. congressmen on the House floor.

It also proclaimed support for a Puerto Rican solidarity rally at the World Trade Center.

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Madison Square Garden today, at which speakers were expected to include activist across Jane Fonda and, according to the Communist Daily World newspaper, Angela Davis.

The letter left in the telephone booth said that the FALN was responsible also for bombings in department stores in New York last spring and for the bombs set Sept. 28 in Newark, N.J. One bomb exploded that day outside Newark police headquarters and another, planted outside City Hall, did not go off.

Tests This Week Will Decide
If Nixon Needs an Operation

By Robert Meyers

LONG BEACH, Calif., Oct. 27 (UPI).—Former President Richard Nixon still faces surgery if "sophisticated tests" scheduled for this week reveal the formation of new blood clots in his left leg, his doctors said today.

Dr. John Lammgren, Mr. Nixon's personal physician, called a press conference after consultations with Dr. Wiley Barker, a specialist in diseases of the veins.

Dr. Barker, professor of surgery at the UCLA School of Medicine, examined the former president early this morning. Mr. Nixon has been hospitalized at Memorial Hospital here since last Wednesday evening with a recurrence of thrombophlebitis, or blood clots in swollen veins.

In a statement read by Dr. Lammgren, Dr. Barker said that there are several problems facing the former president's doctors.

"First is that of controlling the clotting mechanism," he said, adding that clots have almost totally blocked a major vein in Mr. Nixon's lower left thigh.

"The second is to identify whether the symptoms in the leg . . . are due to the old clotting process . . . or whether they are due to new activity in the clotting process in the leg in spite of the anti-coagulants," Dr. Barker said.

If there is new clotting activity, then surgery will be performed. The former president's condition, Dr. Lammgren said, is stabilized at this time.

However, Dr. Lammgren also said that surgery may be performed if there is a new embolus—or runaway blood clot—or if tests show that Mr. Nixon is a difficult patient to control with oral anti-coagulants alone. Mr. Nixon has been taking Coumadin, an oral anti-coagulant, at home, but apparently needs the constant addition of heparin, a blood-thinner administered intravenously.

Venogram of Pelvic Area

The tests to be conducted on Mr. Nixon will include a venogram of his pelvic area. Mr. Nixon last week had a venogram from his left ankle through part of his thigh. In the venogram, a liquid contrast material is injected into the blood stream and its passage is monitored by X-ray. The resulting picture will show where the passage of the contrast material has been blocked by clots.

Dr. Lammgren said that if there is no new clotting activity, then his patient could probably go home "at the end of this week." In his statement, Dr. Barker had said that Mr. Nixon was going to require "close medical supervision for a protracted period of time, and by 'protracted period' I mean many months."

The doctors' conclusion that Mr. Nixon would require several months of close medical attention—while not necessarily in the hospital—set further doubt on whether Mr. Nixon, who resigned as president Aug. 9, would be able to testify at the Watergate cover-up trial of his former aides in Washington, D.C. He has been subpoenaed as both a defense and prosecution witness.

Comments by Ziegler

Nixon aide Ronald Ziegler said in a brief interview later today that the former president has lost 8 to 10 pounds since he was first hospitalized in September for three weeks.

Mr. Nixon is "not bedridden, but chair-ridden," Mr. Ziegler said. "He was told to walk a little distance each day. He follows the doctors' orders to the letter."

Simon Predicts Anti-Inflation Results by Spring

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP).—Treasury Secretary William Simon predicted today that specific results in the battle against inflation will begin to appear by spring.

Appearing on television, Mr. Simon was asked if the country is "close to the point where inflation begins to turn back?"

"Well, it's difficult to say the worst has been seen. I frankly believe you'll begin to see specific results . . . by the spring of next year. But it's going to be stubborn," he said.

He said administration economic policies have to be given time to work and complained that in past years such policies have not been given time.

Reds in France Ease Attack on Socialist Allies

PARIS, Oct. 27 (Reuters).—The French Communist party ended its congress here today, apparently ready to end a squabble with its Socialist allies.

The four-day congress was characterized by attacks on the increasingly powerful Socialist partners in France's leftist front. But today the congress accepted a bid by the party chief, Georges Marchais, to soften the criticism.

This was an amendment to a clause in the main resolution, the original draft of which would have "condemned the pernicious and seriously prejudicial character of any action which aids attempts to reduce the influence of the Communist party."

But Mr. Marchais's amendment, adopted by the congress, merely noted that the Communists should "show how dangerous" such tactics were.

The congress centered on a call to widen the appeal of the party to such partners as "patriotic Gaullists." The Socialists have been stressing their appeal to centrist voters in their own bid to broaden their political base.

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Prosecutors Considered Opposing Pardon

By Bob Kuttner

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (UPI).—The special Watergate prosecutor's office at one point considered challenging the pardon of former President Richard Nixon as a violation of the prosecutor's charter, which guaranteed that "constitutional powers" would not be used to interfere with investigations of the president.

"That was one of a number of issues we researched," said Henry Ruth, who was sworn in yesterday as the third special prosecutor.

"But it did not raise a legal issue to the heights of probable success," Mr. Ruth said. "Some people say that if a prosecutor has a 1-per-cent chance of success, he should proceed. I don't happen to share that."

Mr. Ruth, who has been deputy special prosecutor since the office was created in June, 1973, takes charge at a time when the office has been criticized for acquiescing to the Nixon pardon and for winding down with its work still incomplete.

Other Probes

In a long, philosophical discussion on the eve of his swearing-in, Mr. Ruth would say little else about the pardon, except to insist that it will not hamper the cover-up trial or other investigations still in progress.

Defending the special prosecution force against charges that it has gone too easy on illegal campaign contributors, most of whom received \$5,000 fines, Mr. Ruth said that all of the cases had involved some degree of cooperation by the defendants.

"We still have a number of cases under investigation," he said.

Mr. Ruth would not comment on reports that former Nixon

fund raiser Maurice Stans is bargaining to plead guilty to misdemeanor charges. But he defended the practice of permitting several key Watergate figures, including John Dean Sr., Charles Colson, Jeb Magruder and Richard Kleindienst, to plead to a single count in return for their cooperation.

Asked whether it made sense any longer to permit former Nixon aides to plea bargain in exchange for information, Mr. Ruth said that obtaining information on "the top guy" is not the only consideration. "A prosecutor has to assess the state of his evidence. He may not have been able to win the more serious charge," he said.

With the cover-up trial exposing much of the evidence on Mr. Nixon's role in Watergate, there is nonetheless pressure for the special prosecutor to tell a more complete story in his final report.

Mr. Ruth is giving much thought to these conflicting obligations as prosecutor and historian.

N.Y.C. Gunman Gets \$50,000 in Jewelry

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP).—An Indian maharajah and a French viscountess were robbed by a gunman of about \$50,000 in jewelry on the way home from a ball early yesterday.

The jewelry was taken from Mrs. Gayatri Devi, maharajah of Jaipur, and from the wife of Viscount Paul de Rosiere, who works with the Barry Winston jewelry firm in Paris.



SWEARING IN—Henry Ruth takes the oath of office as Watergate prosecutor from Judge Byron Skelton.

Can a prosecutor just gather together the evidence and make it public? I don't see anything in the law that permits it," Mr. Ruth said.

But he is also aware that his report will be regarded as the final official word on Watergate, that an accounting will be expected. And without saying so directly, Mr. Ruth hinted that he would welcome congressional action to permit the final report to include tape transcripts, documents and related information about Watergate figures who were never prosecuted, such as former acting FBI director Patrick Gray.

"I always respond to congressional invitations to testify," he said.

White House Aide Quits

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (UPI).—Raymond Price, 44, a top White House speechwriter who wrote former President Richard Nixon's resignation speech, has resigned himself, the White House said.



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Voting Next Week

Poll Still Indicates Democrats Will Gain Election Landslide

PRINCETON, N.J., Oct. 27 (AP).—The latest Gallup poll continues to indicate a Democratic landslide in next week's congressional elections.

The survey, taken between Sept. 27 and Oct. 14, shows Democrats with 55 per cent of the vote for congressional seats and Republicans with 35 per cent. The percentages were nearly identical to those the organization reported three weeks earlier.

Melchior Lengyel Dies at Age 95, Was Playwright

PARIS, Oct. 27 (NYT).—Melchior Lengyel, 95, the Hungarian playwright who two years ago was considered for the Nobel Prize in literature, died Friday in Budapest.

The Lengyel comedies "The Carina," a satirical portrait of the Russian Empress Catherine, "Sancho Panza," "Antonia," and many others were hits in Europe and on Broadway.

An imaginative and versatile author, Mr. Lengyel wrote in all theatrical forms with success. He provided Bela Bartok, a close friend, with the libretto for "The Miraculous Mandarin." His audacious sex situation caused the banning of this ballet on both the Nazis and the Communists, but today it is a showpiece of the Hungarian State Opera's ballet and is regularly performed by many dance companies.

In 1934, Ernst Lubitsch filmed "The Carina" as "Forbidden Paradise," with Pola Negri. He later directed screen versions of three other Lengyel plays: "Ninotchka," with Greta Garbo, "Angel," with Marlene Dietrich, and "To Be or Not to Be," with Jack Benny and Carol Lombard. Lubitsch also supervised a talkie of "The Carina," entitled "A Royal Scandal," "Ninotchka" also served as the book for Cole Porter's last musical, "Silk Stockings."

Leon Kroll

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (NYT).—Leon Kroll, 69, artist and muralist, died yesterday in a hospital in Gloucester, Mass.

Mr. Kroll executed the murals for the Justice Building in Washington, the War Memorial in Worcester, Mass., the mosaic dome of the U.S. Military Cemetery at Omaha Beach, one of the Allied landing sites in France in World War II, and the murals for the Johns Hopkins University auditorium.

The results will mark the demise of former President Richard Nixon's "new majority," George Gallup said. Disillusioned by inflation and Watergate, blue-collar workers and Catholics who supported the Republican presidential ticket two years ago are leaning back toward the Democrats, he said.

The Democrats' lead also recalls their showing in 1964, when they captured two-thirds of the House with the widest margin since 1936. "Landslide in Making"

"The latest findings indicate a landslide in the making, with Democratic seat gains likely to be considerably in excess of the normal off-year gains for the party out of power," Mr. Gallup said.

Voters were asked, "If the elections for Congress were being held today, which party would you like to see win in this congressional district, the Democratic party or the Republican party?"

Those who said they were undecided were asked, "As of today, do you lean more toward the Democratic party or to the Republican party?"

Fifty-five per cent said they preferred Democrats, 35 per cent favored Republicans, 2 per cent said they would vote for other candidates and 8 per cent said they were undecided.

Ford's Campaign Tour

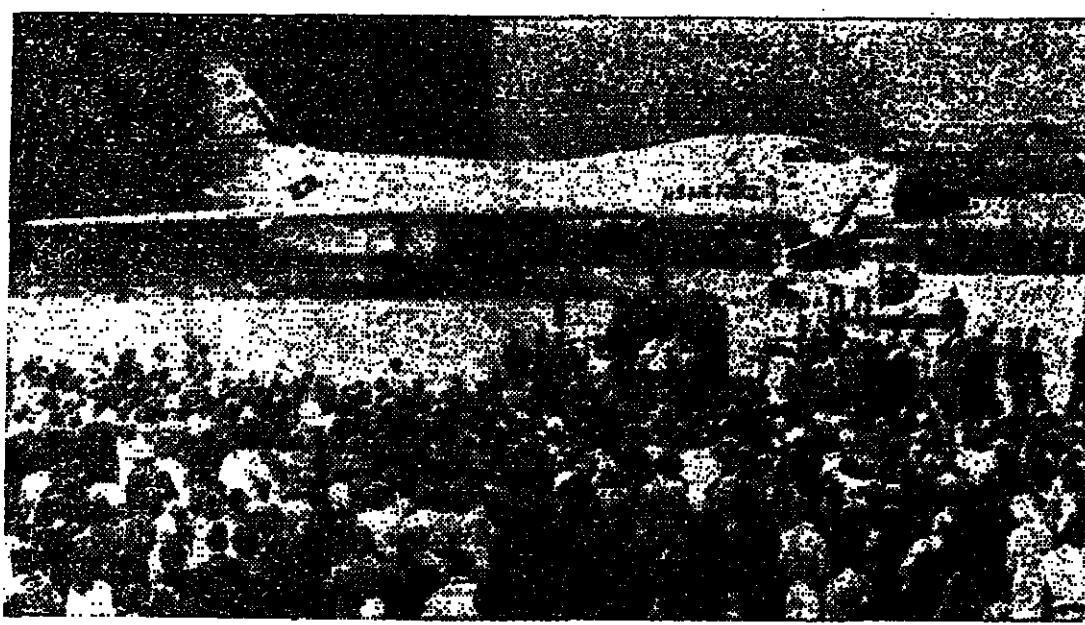
The polling period included only the first week of President Ford's cross-country campaign tour for fellow Republicans, which began Oct. 7. The results of a final poll to be announced before the Nov. 5 election should indicate the effect of Mr. Ford's campaign speeches, Mr. Gallup said.

The latest survey was based on personal interviews with "likely voters" in a sample of 3,113 adults at more than 350 locations, the Gallup organization said.

The survey showed a one-percentage-point rise for the Democrats over a poll taken Aug. 16-Sept. 9. The increase falls within an error margin and is not considered statistically significant.

The poll included the finding that eight of 10 American adults consider the cost of living to be the nation's top problem. Seven of 10 predicted that the economy would worsen and half predicted a depression.

Fifty-one per cent said Mr. Ford's economic programs should be tougher, while only 8 per cent said the programs were too tough.



UNVEILED—The B-1 prototype leaves its hangar in Palmdale, Calif., on Saturday.

U.S. B-1 Strategic Bomber Makes Its Debut

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (WP).—The Air Force's controversial B-1 jet bomber made its public debut yesterday in Palmdale, Calif., with Defense Secretary James Schlesinger telling onlookers that new bombers, despite high costs, are needed in the missile age to maintain the arms balance with the Soviet Union.

It was learned that the Russians have stepped up production of a new but less sophisticated bomber, known by the code name "Backfire," from one to two or three planes monthly. The B-1's first flight is scheduled for December.

While the superpowers continue the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, it appears that vast sums will still be spent by both on bombers.

For the United States, the B-1 represents one of the largest, most expensive and potentially most controversial arms projects ever undertaken. It is estimated that the 344 planes wanted by the Air Force between 1979 and 1985 will cost about \$18.5 billion. The planes would replace some of the existing B-52s, most of which were built in the late 1950s and early 1960s.

Mr. Schlesinger noted that the 1972 arms agreement with the Russians, which allowed them numerical superiority in missiles (2,358), was based in part on the offsetting U.S. numerical superiority in bombers.

The earlier SALT pact, he said, was "widely justified" in establishing a rough balance between the superpowers on what is called "equivalent megatonnage"—a measure of the power of atomic weapons. To the extent that such a criterion continues to be applied, he said, "it points directly to the need for a bomber replacement" for the B-52.

Advocates of the B-1 argued that the 400,000-pound plane, which can fly faster and farther and carry 2 1/2 times the bomb load of the B-52, is vital to nuclear deterrence.

Unlike missiles, bombers can be launched and recalled. The B-1 will be able to get off the ground in about four minutes, far quicker than the B-52. It will be smaller than the B-52, less vulnerable to nuclear radiation and, because of its design, less visible on radar.

Aside from bombs, the plane can carry 24 short-range attack missiles able to hit targets up to 100 miles away. Another 1,000-mile "cruise missile," which flies like a miniature jet plane, is being developed, with which the B-1 could hit targets far to either side of its flight path.

Bombers, supporters said, can hit their targets more accurately than missiles, and can easily switch to other targets while in flight. They also can be used for conventional warfare, and force the Russians to continue spending heavily for anti-aircraft defenses.

Thus far, Congress has approved \$1.6 billion for development of the B-1, but the cost goes up with inflation, there is increasing concern over the project on Capitol Hill.

In November, 1976, the Pentagon and Congress will have to decide whether to go ahead with mass production.

At the press conference, Mr. Johnson pulled out of a cigar box the three specimens plus another jawbone believed to belong to a creature called *Australopithecus*, contemporary in time to the genus *homo* from which modern man descended.

By far the most remarkable of the four fossils is the complete upper jaw whose size and teeth appeared to be very similar to those of humans today.

The find is likely to shift the center for the search for the cradle of *homo sapiens* from the southern portions of the Great East African Rift in Kenya and Tanzania to the northern Ethiopian Afar region of the same valley.

Previously the oldest human fossils found in Tanzania and Lake Rudolf by the late Louis Leakey and his son Richard were no older than 2 million to 2.8 million years and the latter dating is seriously questioned.

"Extended Our Knowledge"

"We have in a matter of meters two days extended our knowledge of the genus *homo* by nearly 1.5 million years. All previous theories of the origin of the lineage which leads to modern man must now be totally revised," the three scientists said in a prepared statement.

The specimens were found Oct. 17 and 18 on the ground surface at a volcanic deposit on the Hadar, a tributary of the Awash River, situated about 20 miles from the road leading from Dessale to Asab, directly south of the small village of Aloba.

They were in a stratigraphic level 150 feet below a volcanic base recently dated by the potassium argon technique at 3.01 to 3.25 million years.

Treasure of Fossils

The Hadar region is dotted with towering volcanic deposits, 300 feet high and more, which contain a veritable treasure of animal fossils, including extremely well-preserved remains of elephants and pigs.

The specimens are certain to touch off a lively debate in the world of paleontology, the science dealing with the fossil remains of early life, about the origins of man.

The fossils, still in excellent condition for their age, are the strongest evidence to date that

man's origins date back to a far more distant past than anyone had previously suspected: four million years and perhaps more.

The small size of the teeth has led Mr. Johanson to the hypothesis that the genus *homo* "was walking, eating meat, and probably using tools, perhaps bones, to kill animals" three to four million years ago.

"It also means there was probably some kind of social cooperation and some sort of communication system," he said.

Further, Mr. Johanson and his colleagues believe the genus *homo* or "true man" certainly existed in the Afar region.

Their finding would also suggest that the cradle marked was here in Ethiopia. The Afar team has striven enough to the opposite conclusion: that the origins were more likely outside Africa and that he mi from the Arabian Peninsula.

Specimens in Cigar Box

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'Breakthrough' Discovery Made in Ethiopia 3-Million-Year-Old Human Fossils Found

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 27 (WP).—An international team of scientists has found three extraordinarily well preserved human fossils dating back more than three million years in the Afar region of northeastern Ethiopia.

The find is an "unparalleled" breakthrough in the search for the origins of man's evolution and will bring about a "major revolution in all previous thinking about the genus *homo*," according to the French, American and Ethiopian discoverers of the fossils.

The specimens are a complete upper jaw, a half upper jaw and a half mandible, all with their teeth still intact. They are "definitely" older than three million years and may approach 4 million years in age, the three scientists said at a press conference here Friday.

3-Month Expedition

The three-man team is part of the three-month international Afar research expedition and includes Maurice Taieb, a French geologist from the National Center for Scientific Research in Paris; Carl Johanson, an American anthropologist from Case Western Reserve University and the Cleveland Museum of Natural History; and Alemayehu Asfaw from the Ethiopian Antiquities Administration. It was Mr. Asfaw who actually spotted the fossils.

At the press conference, Mr. Johnson pulled out of a cigar box the three specimens plus another jawbone believed to belong to a creature called *Australopithecus*, contemporary in time to the genus *homo* from which modern man descended.

By far the most remarkable of the four fossils is the complete upper jaw whose size and teeth appeared to be very similar to those of humans today.

The find is likely to shift the center for the search for the cradle of *homo sapiens* from the southern portions of the Great East African Rift in Kenya and Tanzania to the northern Ethiopian Afar region of the same valley.

Previously the oldest human fossils found in Tanzania and Lake Rudolf by the late Louis Leakey and his son Richard were no older than 2 million to 2.8 million years and the latter dating is seriously questioned.

"Extended Our Knowledge"

"We have in a matter of meters two days extended our knowledge of the genus *homo* by nearly 1.5 million years. All previous theories of the origin of the lineage which leads to modern man must now be totally revised," the three scientists said in a prepared statement.

The specimens were found Oct. 17 and 18 on the ground surface at a volcanic deposit on the Hadar, a tributary of the Awash River, situated about 20 miles from the road leading from Dessale to Asab, directly south of the small village of Aloba.

They were in a stratigraphic level 150 feet below a volcanic base recently dated by the potassium argon technique at 3.01 to 3.25 million years.

Treasure of Fossils

The Hadar region is dotted with towering volcanic deposits, 300 feet high and more, which contain a veritable treasure of animal fossils, including extremely well-preserved remains of elephants and pigs.

The specimens are certain to touch off a lively debate in the world of paleontology, the science dealing with the fossil remains of early life, about the origins of man.

The fossils, still in excellent condition for their age, are the strongest evidence to date that

man's origins date back to a far more distant past than anyone had previously suspected: four million years and perhaps more.

The small size of the teeth has led Mr. Johanson to the hypothesis that the genus *homo* "was walking, eating meat, and probably using tools, perhaps bones, to kill animals" three to four million years ago.

"It also means there was probably some kind of social cooperation and some sort of communication system," he said.

Further, Mr. Johanson and his colleagues believe the genus *homo* or "true man" certainly existed in the Afar region.

Their finding would also suggest that the cradle marked was here in Ethiopia. The Afar team has striven enough to the opposite conclusion: that the origins were more likely outside Africa and that he mi from the Arabian Peninsula.

Low Advance-Sale Air Far On North Atlantic Is Scrapped

By Victor Lusinski

GENEVA, Oct. 27 (NYT).—Regular airline operators announced yesterday that they were abandoning an advance-purchase excursion fare that was scheduled to go into operation Thursday for passengers on North Atlantic flights.

The plan was the regularly scheduled airlines' answer to competition from charter operators. It was dropped, officials said, because of disappointment over a Washington decision increasing minimum charter rates less than was expected.

The officials said they hoped to put into effect an entirely new North Atlantic fares package by Feb. 1 to meet the new competitive situation. It is thought that some fares will go up and some down, striking a sort of balance.

In compensation for canceling the so-called Apex fare that was to be the cheapest offered to the individual traveler, the airlines are cutting by \$20 the "round-trip" rates they had agreed upon to begin on Thursday or stay abroad of not less than 23 days and no more than 45 days.

Similar Out

A similar cut of \$20 is to be made on the group excursion fares to be introduced on Thursday.

The \$20 cuts in the two economy fares are the only changes being made in the fares that become effective on Thursday. But the fare schedule introduced on that date will be valid for only three months, instead of through March 31, 1976, as the airlines had originally planned.

The airlines are scrapping the fare agreement they reached in August under the auspices of the International Air Transport Association, a trade organization grouping most of the world's airlines, because the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board approved smaller than expected increases in minimum North Atlantic charter rates.

The Apex fare, an IATA spokesman said, was set at what was expected to be only \$40 to \$50 higher, depending on the season, than the minimum charter rate. But as a result of

the U.S. regulatory agency's recommendation, the shift in favor of the charter will be \$100 to \$150, he said.

Not Competitive

It means, according to a spokesman, that the "air" airlines proposed to introduce the individual traveler we be competitive.

To avoid the "chaos" would result if the airlines to cancel their new fare completely, the spokesman planned, it was agreed to limit it for three months only the limited changes economy rates.

Meanwhile, the North Atlantic airlines are to meet as of Nov. 6 to begin new long-term fare packages to time for the summer-travel season, the spokesman said.

Apex tickets already or that are purchased than Tuesday, will be the airlines said.

As a result of the New York-London day excursion fare will be approximately \$320, instead of \$340 it was scheduled during the next three months.

Garbage Strife Ends in Glasgow

GLASGOW, Oct. 27 (AP).—Glasgow garbage trucks yesterday decided to month-old strike which 13,000 workers of tons of to pile up.

At a meeting, the 38 decided to resume work row after being given at that there would be further talks on their pay claim.

A spokesman for the said that it would take six weeks to remove the Priority will be given to fire hazards.

Meanwhile, a strike by truck drivers, which 13,000 workers being went on. Also continuing strikes by Glasgow pub port and sewage workers.

Kennedy Terms His Action At Chappaquiddick Irrational

BOSTON, Oct. 27 (UPI).—Sen. Edward Kennedy said in a copy-righted interview in today's Boston Globe that his conduct immediately after the 1969 incident at Chappaquiddick Island in which a woman companion drowned was "irrational and inexcusable and inexpressible."

Sen. Kennedy denied that either he or his companion had been under the influence of alcohol. He also denied that he really was driving to the beach with her instead of to the ferry.

The woman, Mary Jo Kopechne, died when the car Sen. Kennedy was driving went off a narrow bridge into the water after a party they had attended.

In the interview, the first that the Democratic senator from Massachusetts has given to the news media concerning the incident of July 18, 1969, Sen. Kennedy acknowledged that he was wrong when, in reporting the accident to police, he failed to

inform them that two friends had tried in vain to save Miss Kopechne.

Sen. Kennedy, who withdrew from 1976 presidential consideration, said the quest judge's report that testified his driving of the car was "probably criminal and was mistaken."

Exonerates Comp

The story said that Kennedy granted the late Monday to a three-part from the newspaper in tion with its two-mon accident of the accident.

Sen. Kennedy denied had asked a cousin, Joann, to take the blame for the accident. He denied it left the party at a later he testified and that efforts of Mr. Gary companion, Paul Mark made the following rather than moments accident.

Sen. Kennedy, who port the accident to until the following exonerated Mr. Gary Markham for not re saying he had told would do it.

He told the Glob almost drowned while across the 500-foot-wi from Chappaquiddick Edgartown and was when he reached the

He also repeated that the party of workers had been t man's night out." H his wife, Joann, had 1 be present but "becau related to her pregnan unable to be there, really at the last mon

GI in Germ: Charged as

KAISERSLAUTERN many. Oct. 27 (UPI) soldier has been ch espionage, an Army said last week.

The spokesman s Leslie Payne was Oct. 14 and charged ing classified docu he allegedly intend East Germany.

Spec. Payne "has b with espionage for s stified documents an them to his wife fo to East Germany," spokesman said.

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مكتبة الادب

Thanksgiving for Vladivostok?

The most positive single achievement of Henry Kissinger's visit to Moscow (so far as the public knows) was the agreement that President Ford will meet with Communist party leader Brezhnev in the Vladivostok area on the weekend before the U.S. Thanksgiving holiday. Whether the results of that gathering will give any special sauce to the traditional turkey is, of course, anyone's guess. The subjects of international discussion these days, whether in Moscow, Rabat, Geneva or wherever, are as Foreign Minister Gromyko described the general situation, of "exceptional complexity." So long as governments are willing to try to unravel such complexities, rather than throw up their hands and let the slogans and the guns take over, there is still hope.

Among the intricacies facing the Soviet and American negotiators, the very nature of controlling armaments in a period when these are truly devilish sophistication and versatility stands high on the list. The search for methods of comparison among different kinds of missiles is almost as difficult as getting defense officials to agree to any form of treaty control.

Then there is the stark fact that economics can be as deadly to the human race as nuclear weapons; there must be found some method of reorganizing global trade. The Soviet Union and China have been pointing

to the existing economic disarray as the product of capitalism, and have been very smug about their own Marxist, or semi-Marxist, approach to the problems of distribution. But they, too, are certain to be affected by the broader laws of supply and demand in the world, and they, too, are far from unaware that capitalism has produced superior techniques of production.

And there are those crisis points where reason has abdicated to force or to the threat of force—Indochina, the Middle East, Cyprus—or where political tensions might create revolutionary situations: Portugal, Greece, Italy and even Britain. To play these knife-edge regions as part of a cold war game could lead very abruptly to catastrophe; to change the rules of that game now calls for a degree of statesmanlike foresight and courage that has seldom been demanded of diplomats.

So there is reason to look forward to the Vladivostok summit, not for simple answers to world problems that will satisfy everyone, but for further signs that the recognition by both the Soviet Union and the United States of the suicidal folly of nuclear war also implies a study of the causes, as well as the tools, of such a war. One cannot apply to global politics Goethe's phrase that over every summit there is peace—but from the summit it might be possible to find the roads to peace.



'Some of Those Greek Ruins Are Moving.'

Confederal Europe?

For the last 16 years the wagon-train of European unity has had to move with the speed of its slowest mule, France. Gen. Charles de Gaulle's stubborn insistence on preserving French sovereignty and "independence" in decision-making was little challenged by his first successor, President Pompidou, although he did lift De Gaulle's veto on British entry into the Common Market. Now a new non-Gaullist president, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, is lifting De Gaulle's veto of merged sovereignty and political union.

Giscard d'Estaing took a low-key approach to this issue in his press conference suggestion this week that the nine Common Market countries move politically toward a "confederal" structure, a word De Gaulle and Pompidou had also used—in reference to a distant goal. But his remarks made it clear that a complete break with the Gaullist tradition was involved.

France has proposed to its Common Market partners that there be frequent meetings of a "European Council" of heads of government. The function of these meetings, the French President has now explained, would not be merely to exchange views but to exercise the "supreme responsibility" for concerting policy.

Majority voting on some issues would replace the Gaullist-imposed rule of unanimity

in all matters. Giscard d'Estaing proposed majority voting on a list of issues that did not involve vital national interests; but lest there be any mistaking of his intention, he noted that the drawing up of this list would involve a first "transfer of sovereignty for current questions" from national governments to the Common Market's Council of Ministers. Another French suggestion that breaks with the Gaullist past is that a date be set for the first direct elections to the European Parliament, whose members now are drawn from national assemblies.

Immediate action on these proposals is unlikely. Britain's Labor government will not want to inject the sovereignty issue into domestic debate at this time. Other Common Market governments, such as West Germany's, are less concerned with institutional questions right now than with Europe's urgent economic problems—inflation, payments deficits, declining growth rates, mounting unemployment and rising social discontent.

But the likelihood of common policies on these economic questions undoubtedly has been increased by the new perspective opened toward political union, a goal long-sought by most Europeans but blocked for almost a generation by France.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Europe's Oil Fund

Both the integration of Europe and a solution to the world's exorbitant oil-money problem should be brought a step nearer by agreement of the nine Common Market countries on a collective effort to help their weaker members finance oil-payments deficits.

The plan to set up a big new European Economic Community loan fund, with an initial \$3 billion in money borrowed jointly by the nine from the oil-producing countries, should serve a double purpose. One is to help lock up in five-year EEC bonds or in longer-term money instruments some of the Arab petro-dollar surpluses that have been going into volatile short-term bank deposits abroad, mostly in such financially strong countries as the United States, West Germany and Switzerland. The other gain would be to make these funds available to Common Market countries in trouble—Italy now, probably France, Britain and others next year—as they exhaust their ability to borrow in private capital markets abroad.

The \$3-billion target is small compared to the projected \$80 to \$90-billion-a-year surplus of the oil-producing countries, funds they cannot spend on imports and must in-

vest abroad. It is also small compared to the annual deficit of \$20 billion or more in foreign payments now being rung up by five Common Market countries alone: Italy, France, Britain, Denmark and Ireland. But it is understood that \$3 billion is only an initial goal. Bonn, which will be carrying the chief risk in the event of heavy default, rejected proposals for an initial fund as large as \$10 billion, but it has left the door open for increases next year.

Administration of the new EEC fund will be entrusted to the Common Market's Executive Commission, strengthening this supra-national body. Loans to Common Market countries will be accompanied by guidelines for domestic measures to reduce non-oil payments deficits, a provision that could move the community toward harmonization of economic policy and ultimate economic and monetary union.

The speed with which fears over the precedent-setting implications of the new fund were resolved at a one-day ministerial meeting augurs well for future oil-money cooperation both within Europe and among the oil consumers throughout the world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 23, 1899

BERLIN—A telegram to the Berliner Tageblatt from Vienna reports that nothing is known there regarding a meeting of the three Emperors in Russian Poland. There have been no preparations made for the Austrian Emperor's journey. The report in question was to the effect that among the Tsar's hunting guests at Spala Castle would be the Emperors William and Franz Josef and the Archduke Francis Ferdinand.

Fifty Years Ago

October 23, 1924

NEW YORK—Miss Helen Keller, who has been blind and deaf from early infancy, is turning to the radio as a possible means of causing the deaf to "hear" and as an aid in comforting the blind. She has found that she herself is able to "hear" in the sense of distinguishing to the utmost esthetic nicety, musical sounds broadcast by wireless, by means of vibrations from the diaphragm of the receiver.

Three Men in an Aegean Boat

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The most urgent task Henry Kissinger has set himself on his current diplomatic foray is moving the Cyprus crisis along the path to peaceful settlement, thereby healing a serious breach in NATO. The undertaking's magnitude may not compare with the ultimate goals sought in continued talks with Russia; but the immediate dangers of failure are great.

Kissinger's efforts to get some motion on Cyprus have been delayed by two things. First, the U.S. Congress sought to impose a handicap on presidential policy-making by abrupt termination of aid to Turkey. This would have removed a principal trump from the secretary of state's hand as he began negotiations. Even now he has very limited leeway but at least he is not in a position of appearing an outside bully to the Turks, something he must avoid.

The second obstacle has been Turkey's failure to replace the Ecevit government after its resignation. Ecevit's widespread popularity, stemming from the landings in Cyprus, nevertheless has not yet enabled him to make a deal with other party leaders and his parliamentary backing remains a minority until next spring's elections.

Turkish Hurdle

Thus, curiously, the politics of Turkey, where a strongman seemed to be emerging, have proven to be a greater hurdle than the politics of Greece, where an entire system of government has been replaced. Kissinger desperately hopes to see a new Turkish cabinet formed under Ecevit within the next few days so he can include Ankara—and perhaps Athens—on his forthcoming schedule and pull Cyprus away from the brink.

No contemporary Greek leader save Constantinos Karamanlis, provided the necessary running for Ecevit's leadership in the Nov. 17 elections, first in many years, has the strength and prestige to get a sensible deal with Turkey accepted by the Greeks. Therefore Kissinger hopes to obtain some yield from the Turks by early November, in order to improve Karamanlis's vote-getting position and set the stage for Greek-Turkish talks.

Before Ecevit's resignation, he had already promised Kissinger initial concessions. It wasn't entirely simple for him because of his political situation and also because he had initially offered a cantonal solution after the first Turkish landing in Cyprus.

This agreed to split the island into mixed provinces with the largest of the five dominated by Turkish-speakers situated in the north. But when Kissinger passed the formula on to James Callaghan, chairman of the first Cyprus peace talks in Geneva, the British foreign secretary failed to present the paper.

Restricted

Kissinger's margin of maneuver is very slender. Congress has put a time limit on future Turkish aid—unless Ankara bridges considerably on Cyprus. This has forced him to take the risk of quitting NATO completely. The Greeks themselves have already withdrawn from the alliance's military commands but are moving very slowly to implement their decision.

The secretary of state's chances of cutting the Cyprian knot depend almost wholly on two men: Ecevit as premier in Turkey and Karamanlis as head of the first parliamentary government Greece has had since 1967.

Curiously enough, although both may seem to symbolize vigorous nationalism and somewhat anti-American feelings in their own countries, they are also acknowledged to be realistic, strong-willed and possessing broad vision. And Kissinger's reputation as a diplomatic miracle-maker rides along with them.

Words for It

Kissinger himself, aware of the political intricacies inside Greece and Turkey and of the ancient passions involved, was quietly proceeding along lines desired by an emotional Congress "responsible to well-organized U.S. lobbies. But Congress did not sufficiently appreciate either the present complexities or the past historical background.

Prof. Arnold Toynbee wrote in 1933 ("The Western Question in Greece and Turkey") words that could apply today in Cyprus:

"The Greeks have shown the same unfitness as the Turks for governing a mixed population... the hard instinct can be relied on, as it cannot be in the West, to override the interest and judgment of the individual. Each nation fears that its own hostages in the other's territory may be ill-treated and that the other's hostages in its own territory may undermine its sovereignty, and such expectations have a fatal tendency to realize themselves."

Like Holly Golightly, Clark fled a past that confined and embarrassed him. (He was Lyndon Johnson's faithful servant, the attorney general who prosecuted baby-dog Spook for anti-war conspiring). Holly Golightly lodged in an Upper East Side brownstone; Clark goes her one better, lodging in Greenwich Village. He, like she, has redecorated himself, inside and out.

Someone—Capote, perhaps—said Holly Golightly was a phony, but a real phony, meaning that the self she created for herself was her real self; it just could not be born in Tulsa, Texas. Similarly, Clark, 46, the former establishment lawyer who now is shuffling to a different fluid, is an artifact, but not artificial.

A self-creation, he is a phony, but a real phony—a work of art. And having risen on the stepping stone of his dead self to what he considers higher things, he now wants to rise to the U.S. Senate, where a real phony would be an improvement.

New Pope

Clark's intellect is an invitation to circular reasoning. It is true that if an idea is liberal, he will accept it. But no idea can safely be called liberal until he accepts it. He is the new pope of that persuasion.

He thinks President Ford's amnesty program is harsh. He likes forced busing to achieve integration. He thinks maybe the New York City subway should be "free" (that is, people in Tulsa and Omaha and elsewhere should pay for it through federal subsidies, even more than they already are

paying). He seems to think that a business making a profit is vulgar. But he wants to tax business profits to finance new social programs.

Today he is wearing Bush Puppies (but not "earth shoes"—he's out of uniform). Argyle socks, gray denim wash pants, a suit jacket of a discordant shade of gray, a white button-down shirt, and a dollar tie no more than two inches wide. It isn't clothing; it is a costume.

It is post-Watergate haberdashery—part of the anti-peace pose, a sincerely garish but vulgar. But he wants to tax business profits to finance new social programs.

Clark is in a telephone booth along Queens Boulevard, shouting above the roar of traffic, so a telephone-loudspeaker hookup at an uptown college can carry his message to a rock concert audience. And a Clark staffer is confiding to me, as every politician's staffers confide to every writer, that the candidate is "really" an "intensely" private, even shy, man. Now private, shy Clark is back in his Dodge bus, en route through Queens, in search of the public who will elect him.

Clark and Jayvis, like most politicians who don't disagree fundamentally, say that if the other is elected there will be drought, famine, pestilence, and the death of first born followed by litigation upon inheritances—yes, verily, cry "havoc!" and let slip the dogs of higher subway fares. Clark and Jayvis are equally correct.

Clark, radiating righteousness from every fiber of his humble self, has focused attention on his refusal to accept contributions of more than \$100. Jayvis, who receives large contributions, has become defensive about them, arguing, in effect, "I'm not a crook."

Jayvis, having flown to Castro's police state to prove that his liberalism is impeccable, now is in Manhattan denouncing Clark's 1972 trip to Hanoi, where Clark announced that U.S. prisoners of war in North Vietnam were healthier than he was. (Clark was more accurate than he meant to be).

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Subtle Changes

Ford, Moscow, Peking

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The relations between the United States and both the Soviet Union and China have changed in subtle ways since President Ford moved into the White House.

Washington's policy toward the two major Communist states remains the same, but Moscow and Peking are being very cautious about Ford, who is a new figure on the world stage, and they are wondering what he is like, how long he will last, and who will succeed him.

All the civilities and diplomatic courtesies of the last couple of years were extended to Secretary of State Kissinger in his latest mission to Moscow, but progress toward the control of nuclear arms was slight at best, and for obvious reasons.

Any really serious agreements to end the nuclear arms race could not begin to be effective for two or three years, and would limit the freedom of action of the major nuclear powers thereafter. But who would be president of the United States in three years? Ford, whom the Soviets don't know, or maybe even "Scooper" Jackson, the Democratic senator from Washington, who is regarded in Moscow with almost as much suspicion as Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai.

So there is a pause now in the talks among the representatives of the big continental and nuclear nations. Nobody knows what is going to happen after Ford in Washington or after the aged leaders in Peking. They are all willing to move but not to decide, and particularly not to lock themselves into long-range policies for a future nobody can foresee.

There is another change in the propaganda of both Moscow and Peking recently. They seldom agree these days in the same terms with one another, but lately they have been agreeing about the economic crisis in the capitalist world. Both have been dramatizing the problems of inflation in Europe, the United States, and Japan; the crisis of colonialism in Portugal, the transition from fascism to democracy in Spain.

Both have also been supporting the Arab oil states against the industrial capitalist states, and seeing in the "energy crisis" a new economic opportunity to weaken the free world, and a new strategic opportunity to blockade Europe, Japan, and even the United States at the sources of their oil and industrial power in the Middle East.

Brezhnev, by all reports, was very tough on Kissinger in Moscow. He was bitter about Jackson's insistence on the immigration of 60,000 Jews a year from the Soviet Union to Israel, and astonished that Jackson would be allowed to come out on the White House steps and define, inaccurately, the compromise. Kissinger was furious about all this; Ford ignored it at first and finally had to correct it, but Kissinger had to deal with this political confusion in Washington when he got to Moscow.

Ford, out campaigning for Republicans in the House and Senate, is not really putting his mind to this world problem. He is looking for Republican seats in

the House and Senate, and arguing that somehow this will deal with these larger world questions.

The truth is that even his own cabinet, trying to deal with inflation, the balance of payments, the Russians and the Chinese, that he is not only wasting his time but raising doubts about his judgment.

In the next two or three years, the leadership of the United States, China and probably the Soviet Union, is going to pass from the old generation to the new. In the United States, it may pass from Ford to Rockefeller, to Jackson, or even to a third-party conservative coalition of Reagan and Wallace. In China, it may even pass from the anti-Soviet leadership of Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai to a new military junta that will revive the Soviet-Chinese Communist alliance against the West.

Nobody knows, so everybody is waiting. Kissinger hoped when he came to Washington that he was going to define and organize the arrangements of the coming world, but it is not working out exactly as he had hoped.

There is no political, economic, or financial stability in the world today. The central political figures are insecure in Washington, Peking, Moscow, Tokyo, London, and most of the other major capitals. So everybody is waiting. Everybody is talking but not deciding. The Russians and the Chinese, least as much as the Americans, the Europeans, the Japanese, the Indians and the underdeveloped nations, are struggling with their immediate problems.

Last year, it seemed that the major powers were coming together on the control of arms, and the avoidance of war, and they are still trying to do so. But on the problems of food, energy and population, and on the organization of a new order of the world, they are still deeply divided.

In fact, the political trend now is toward division and confrontation. The Communists are seeking economic disarray of the capitalist world as confirmation of their Marxist prophet. The Jacksons and Reagans in America are swinging American politics toward nationalism and anti-Communism, and the Russians and Chinese are watching all this with their usual skepticism.

The result is that no big deals about disarmament or anything else are likely to be made in the next few years with either the Russians or the Chinese or even the Europeans. They know that American power in the world is probably declining, both economically and militarily, but they don't know how Ford is going to use that power or who is going to succeed him.

So the Russians have been polite with Kissinger in Moscow, and the Indians will probably do the same in the next few days when he goes to Peking. Kissinger is in a mood now to make any long-range commitments. We are now in a holding-operation for the next few years. Waiting to find out who is going to come after the temporary leaders who now preside over the major capitals of the world.

—Letters— Palestinian Aims

The trouble with M.T. Mehdi's "Oil and Food, Goose and Gander" (OCT, Oct. 8) is that he writes an article about the Middle East without touching the essence of the problem, namely that the aim of the Palestinian organizations—who are supported by all the Arab states—is the destruction of Israel and a new tragedy for the Jewish people. This aim has been clearly stated in their national covenant of 1968 and has been reaffirmed many times since. Has Mr. Mehdi ever considered that perhaps the American people do not want to support operations or states whose aim is to make refugees of those who survive? Israel's three million Jews?

Israel also provides a barrier against Soviet and Arab imperialism. Should Arab and Soviet imperialism succeed in destroying Israel, the question then asks itself: Who's next? The ways of blackmail and the methods for dealing with blackmail are well known, and the American people are aware that if Israel were to disappear from the face of the earth, the policy of high prices and political blackmail would not stop.

While millions starve in India and the economies of the West slowly crumble thanks to Arab oil policy, only forceful action now can prevent greater disaster later on.

PHILIP SHEPHERD.
Lyngby, Denmark.

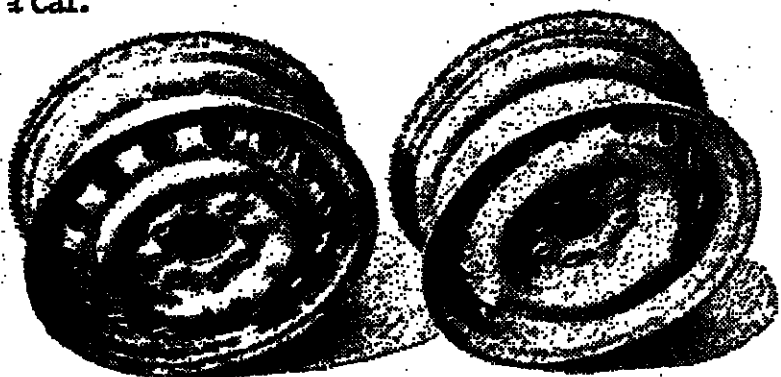
The biggest selling car in Europe in 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973.

For a year or two, it could have been the price. After that, it had to be the car.

You can get people to buy a car because of price. But you can only do it once.

If the car isn't everything people expected it to be, they simply won't buy it again.

Therefore, there can only be one conceivable reason why Fiats have been the most popular cars in Europe for so long. It can't be that we give people more for a price. It must be that we give them more car.

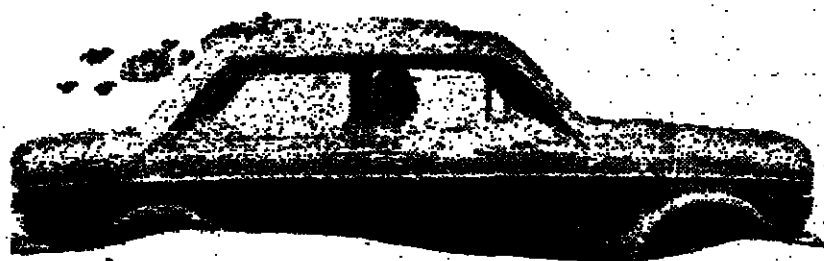


Most Fiat Rustproofing. With Fiat Rustproofing.

A lot of car for the money.

With few exceptions, a Fiat gives you more car than other cars in its class. More legroom, more headroom, even more luggage space.

A Fiat gives you features you wouldn't expect a car in its price range.



In Sweden, where the winters last six months, it's last 10 1/2 years.

Disc brakes, front-wheel drive, and all independent suspension aren't only on our most expensive cars. They are on some of our least expensive ones too.

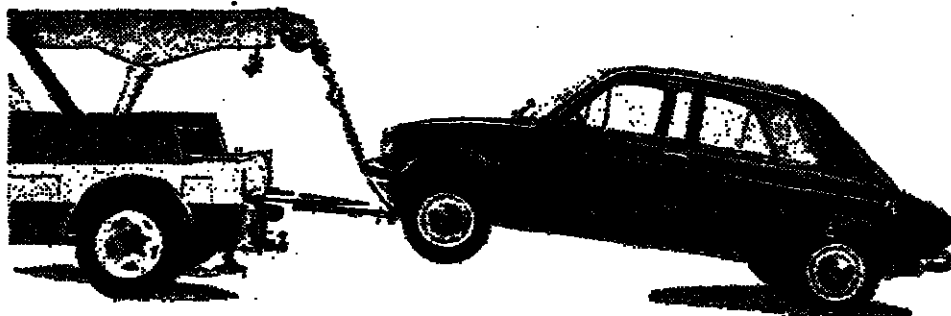
A Fiat is great fun to drive. If Fiats have become famous for anything, it's for this.

These are reasons people buy Fiats in the first place. But there are other reasons why they keep buying them. Year after year.

A lot of quality for the money.

In a test conducted by the Swedish government, it was found that the Fiat you buy today can be expected to last 10.6 years.

(Since the test was run on Swedish roads, through Swedish winters, in this country perhaps you can expect more.)



The Touring Club of Switzerland rated 34 makes of cars for breakdowns. They found 80% of them broke down more often than Fiats.

In a separate test conducted by the Touring Club of Switzerland, they found that of the 34 makes of cars they rated, 80% of them broke down more often than Fiats.

In still another study comparing every car currently being sold in the United States, they rated

the Fiat 128 as the best compact car on the road today.

The results of these studies aren't really as surprising as they seem once you consider these facts:

Fiats are the only cars in Europe taken off the assembly line at random every day and tested for 50 km.

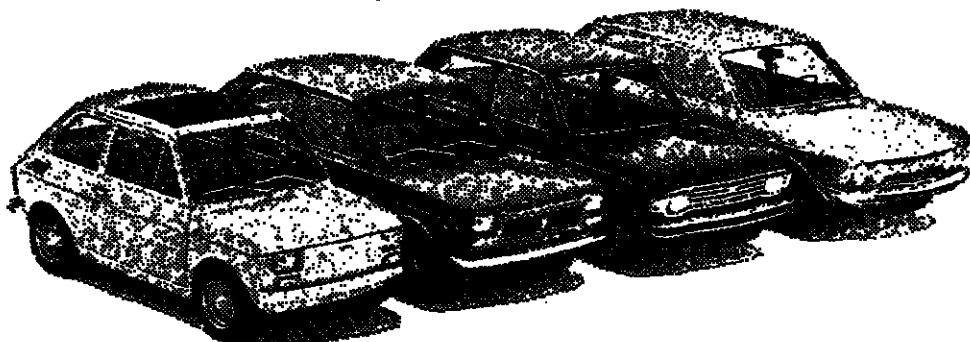
They're the first cars that offer a warranty against rust on all major body parts.*

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Trade a Key Factor

Taiwan Beating Relations Cutoff

By Don Oberdorfer

TAIPEI (WP).—In the three years since it was expelled from the United Nations and lost many of its diplomatic ties, the Chinese Nationalist regime on Taiwan has created a new international life for itself through a variety of ingenious devices.

Only 22 nations, of which the United States is the major power, still recognize the Republic of China government here. By contrast, 93 nations have established relations with the Communist government on the mainland. Several more countries are con-

templating the switch from Taipei to Peking.

In theory, Taiwan should be an international pariah but, in fact, it is not. The island trades with 126 nations, with a total volume close to that of mainland China: \$8.2 billion for Taiwan last year compared with \$8.3 billion for China.

Moreover, Taiwan is reported to have unofficial offices in about 70 countries which do not recognize it. Some of the offices handle visas and other travel documents, conduct cultural, public relations and information-gathering programs, and in fact operate with great similarity to the embassies which have been officially closed.

Expressed Regrets

"Ordinarily, severance of diplomatic relations is a serious matter which means two countries have conflicts in their vital interests, but our case is different," said Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Tsai Wei-ping. "Three countries which have severed diplomatic relations were not our enemies or even critical of us, and usually they expressed regrets that they had to take this action. Most of them expressed the wish to maintain friendly relations."

When Spain recognized mainland China and cut its ties with Taiwan last year, for example, the No. 2 man in the Nationalist Chinese Embassy remained behind to operate the "Sun Yat-sen Center" in Madrid. Trade missions have been exchanged and new cultural ties established since the termination of official relations.

A private trading company established in Australia is headed by a recently retired Chinese Nationalist ambassador, although government sources here deny that this particular "trading firm" is the unofficial Nationalist Chinese mission. Trade between Australia and Taiwan has nearly doubled since the diplomatic break in December, 1972.

West Germany, which recognized the mainland regime and severed ties with Taiwan in October, 1972, has more than doubled its trade here so far this year, becoming the island's third most important trading partner. Although embassies have been withdrawn, a West German cultural center is maintained in Taipei and a Far Eastern Information Service (formerly Free China Information Service) operates in West Germany.

Travel Service

German businessmen and tourists traveling to Taiwan obtain stamped and sealed "letters of recommendation" from the "Taiwan Travel Service" operating in conjunction with a trade mission in Frankfurt. A separate immigration booth at the Taipei International Airport has been set up to grant immediate entry visas to "recommendations" holders from West Germany, France, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Austria, and other countries where Taiwan has no diplomatic relations and thus no consulates.

Unquestionably, the champion case of shadow diplomacy is the link with Japan, which has been the No. 1 source of tourism and a very large source of trade and foreign capital. Japan severed formal relations with Taiwan when it recognized Peking in September, 1972, but close informal relations have continued. Under an agreement between the two sides, Japan established an Interchange Association in Taiwan to look after its interests and Nationalist China set up an East Asia Relations Association to do the same job in Japan. Some of the diplomats of the former embassies remained on the job in each country as agents or at the former consulate (now "association" branch offices) in smaller cities. Visas issued by the Taiwan "association" offices in Japan bear the imprint of the "Republic of China Embassy, Seoul." Those issued through the Japanese "association" in Taiwan are stamped "Japanese consulate-general, Hong Kong."

Despite the change in formalities, Japan-Taiwan trade rose to a record \$2.2 billion last year (compared with Japan-mainland China trade of \$1.9 billion) and it has nearly matched the 1973 total in the first eight months this year, largely due to price changes. Last November, Japanese and Taiwan businessmen established the East Asian Conference of Entrepreneurs to coordinate and promote their trade, reportedly with the quiet blessings of their governments. Japanese new investment in Taiwan has recently surpassed new U.S. investment here for the first time in seven years.

Arrangements of convenience for doing business are nothing new, particularly in the Orient, and so far the pride and prestige of the Nationalist Chinese have suffered more from the diplomatic changes than their pocketbooks.

In Peking, the situation is more complicated. The gaudy crossroads remains more or less untouched. The developers have not been allowed to tear it down, but—having bought up a good part of it—they seem to be letting it fall down. It is an increasingly decrepit and tawdry neighborhood—sex shops, adult movies, penny arcades. But the tawdriness remains cheerful and lacks a sense of late-night menace.

The conservationists want restoration rather than demolition. London architects seem likely to endorse, eventually, a combination of restoration and rebuilding.

The only decision made until now has been to allow the rebuilding of the Criterion Theatre block. The theater's facade and auditorium will be retained, and so will a Victorian department store next door. Offices, shops and a residential area will be added, but the new buildings will be designed to harmonize in style and scale with the retained facade.

Protesting Rebuilding In London

By Richard Eder

LONDON (NYT).—So much of London has come down—some under bombs and some under bulldozers—to be replaced by fin-and-glass boxes, that even modest proposals for changing the rest arouse grief and fury.

Last week the actor Sir John Gielgud put on a blue velvet-collared topcoat to deliver a petition to the Department of the Environment. "London will be a bland place with an airport nearby," declared actress Penelope Fielde, who went with him. "All the little shops will go and it will be like 1984."

The stage delegation was protesting the Westminster City Council's decision to allow the rebuilding of the Criterion Theatre as part of an effort to rehabilitate Piccadilly Circus. Other groups are supporting the campaign.

Meanwhile, the last three issues of the Architects' Journal have joined battle against a proposed reconstruction of the southeast corner of a grander London landmark: Trafalgar Square.

Up to Public

"It is up to the public to persuade Westminster that this is the moment when we cry halt to further wanton destruction, crude gigantism and senseless misuse of resources," the journal said.

Some of the vehemence of this language is pent-up anger at what builders and property developers have done in London over the past quarter-century rather than at what they propose to do in this particular case.

Two curving stone buildings on either side of Northumberland Avenue where it joins Trafalgar Square are to be replaced, according to their owners' proposals, with two modern buildings of roughly the same height and with the same curving features. The visual impact would not be a blatant, skyscraper assault on the lovely downhill sweep of the square.

More Concrete

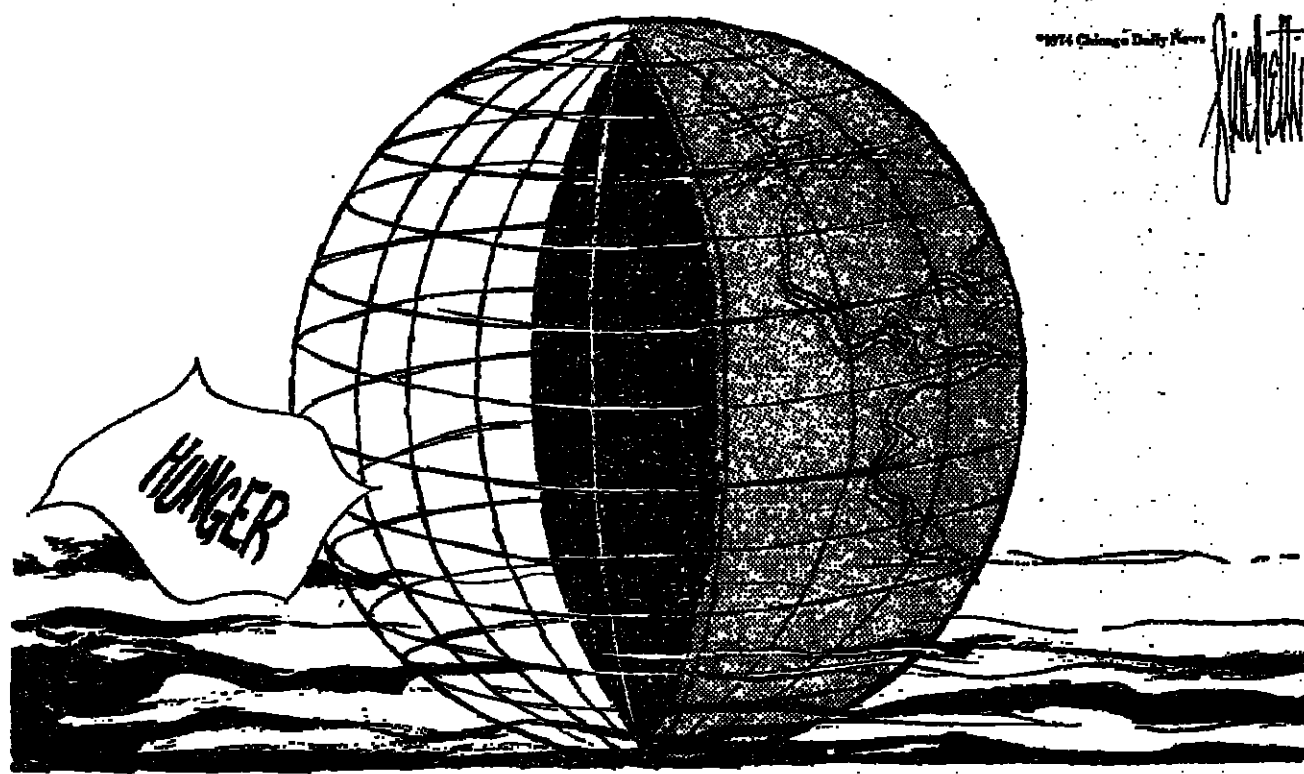
Aesthetics apart, the campaigners have more concrete arguments. There are vast holes all over central London where developers have torn down existing buildings while trying to raise money to put up new ones. In a drastically worsening economic climate, the objectors argue, the same thing could happen in Trafalgar Square.

More fundamentally, they object to the forcing out of hundreds of small-business tenants who are now paying low rents and would face tenfold increases in new buildings. "Central London will have lost another element in its social mix and taken a further lurch toward total occupation by big business," the Architects' Journal said.

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Food Resources of Sea Are Not Limitless

By Harold M. Schneck Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT).—New England haddock has been a staple of American fish markets since Colonial days. Today, the fish are so scarce that stocks are endangered and commercial fishermen are forbidden to seek them anywhere off the East Coast.

There used to be a large-scale sardine fishery off California. Today, California sardines are commercially extinct. There are a few left, but so few that it is not worth going after them.

Herring have virtually disappeared from the North Sea and the Atlantic coast of Europe. Fishermen learned all their migration points and systematically fished them out.

Such is the reality behind the popular conception of the teeming seas as a source of limitless food. Mankind is already putting a strain on the resources of the seas and showing these resources to be finite.

The possibility of getting large-scale supplies of food from the sea has led to the development of big ocean-going fishing fleets capable of going anywhere on the high seas and virtually fishing

E. Germans Ease Costs for Visitors

BERLIN, Oct. 27 (AP).—East Germany announced last night that it will reduce the minimum sum of money that visitors from the West must exchange into East German currency.

The official news agency ADN said that effective Nov. 15, each visitor from a non-socialist state would have to exchange—and presumably spend—the equivalent per day of 13 West German marks (about \$5.50) for a visit into East Berlin and 6.50 marks per day into East Germany.

A year ago, the East Germans had doubled such amounts, from 10 and 5 marks to 20 and 10. The matter became an issue of serious strain between West and East Germany. The West Germans accused the East Germans of renegeing on terms of agreement covering visits.

Several specialists say there appear to be large quantities of squid available for the catching if more people could be persuaded to eat them. Squid are considered delicious in some countries, notably Spain and Italy, but seldom used for anything but bait in many others.

Five years ago, a National Commission on Marine Resources estimated that the total harvest of food from the sea might go as high as 500 million metric tons and added that this estimate would be "too conservative if sufficient technological breakthroughs are achieved." Hardly anyone believes that this optimism is justified today.

In 1968, when the report was completed, the huge anchovy fishery off the coast of Peru was growing year by year. The potential seemed all but inexhaustible—and was treated that way.

Used for Fish Meal

Not until the mid 1950s did commercial fishermen in Peru begin serious efforts to exploit the anchovy that grew in incredibly large numbers off their coast. By 1958, the anchovy harvest had grown to more than one million metric tons a year and, by 1962, to over seven million metric tons. Peru's world's foremost fishing nation. By 1967, the Peruvians took more than 10 million tons of anchovies from the nutrient-rich waters. Most of the catch was used for fish meal.

But in 1971 it became clear that this resource was not endless. A combination of over-fishing and a shift in the ocean current cut the anchovy population drastically.

By April of 1973, the Peruvian fishery was in deep trouble. At midyear, anchovy fishing was prohibited to preserve the species. By then only 1.8 million tons had been caught despite the efforts of a huge fishing fleet and much of the industry was near bankruptcy.

Some anchovy fishing was permitted again this year, but only on a tightly restrictive quota basis. In only three seasons, the Peruvian anchovy had dropped from more than a fifth of the world's total fish catch to less than 3 per cent.

Most of man's effort to gather food from the sea is essentially hunting—whether it be gathering clams by hand or capturing

out any stock of fish at any depth. The Soviet Union and Japan have been notable for the development of such fleets. Only in its tuna fleet does the United States compare with them, experts say.

Near the Limit

Specialists say most of the best-known food species of fish and shellfish are already being harvested close to the practical maximum. Some operations have been pushed beyond that.

Experts have singled out some striking examples of fisheries that should be made more productive by taking species that are either ignored or even thrown back.

One such case, according to Donald Whitaker of the National Marine Fisheries Service, is the so-called "by-catch" of shrimp fishing in the Gulf of Mexico. The by-catch means the fish taken incidentally in nets set for something else.

For every pound of shrimp taken in the gulf, Mr. Whitaker said, a shrimp boat is likely to haul in five to 10 pounds of other kinds of fish, most of them a source of edible, even tasty, food. Thus, he said, in a catch of 200 million pounds of shrimp, as much as 3 billion pounds of fish may be thrown away.

Another example of seafood species largely wasted is the tanner crab, plentiful in the seas off Alaska. A fisheries expert of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration said the Japanese catch more than 100 million of these edible crabs each year in the course of fishing for pollock, but throw them all back.

National Property

This is not caprice on the part of the Japanese fishermen, but part of an international agreement that defines crabs as creatures of the continental shelf and therefore the property of the nation on whose coast they are found.

Having no agreement with the United States allowing them to take the tanner crab, the Japanese cannot keep them. Meanwhile, American commercial fishermen fish for the tanner crabs hardly at all.

Several specialists say there ap-

pear to be large quantities of squid available for the catching if more people could be persuaded to eat them. Squid are considered delicious in some countries, notably Spain and Italy, but seldom used for anything but bait in many others.

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Most of man's effort to gather food from the sea is essentially hunting—whether it be gathering clams by hand or capturing

whole schools of ocean fish with power-driven purse seines. But in recent years there has been increasing interest in sea food production of a kind more akin to agriculture. The general name for it is aquaculture. It has been practiced in various times and places for thousands of years. These efforts to produce fish and shellfish under controlled conditions give the world some four to five million tons of seafood a year and the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization has estimated that the total might be increased several fold.

Oysters are produced in large quantities under these semi-domesticated conditions in Europe, Japan, the United States and elsewhere. Milkfish are raised for food in brackish ponds and enclosures in many parts of Southeast Asia. Large quantities of mussels are raised in Spain and Portugal. The United States is the world's biggest producer of hatchery-bred trout.

Such aquaculture of many other species is under study for commercial development here and elsewhere. They include shrimp, salmon, scallops and abalone. It seems clear that the nations of the world are becoming more and more interested in the seas as a major source of food. But as the pressure increases on those resources, food from the sea may increasingly become a source of dispute as well as nourishment.

Botswana Regime Wins Re-Election

GABERONE, Botswana, Oct. 27 (Reuters).—President Seretse Khama and his Botswana Democratic party were returned to power today for five years after winning yesterday's general election by a landslide.

With the results of seven constituencies still outstanding, the BDP had won 21 seats in the enlarged 32-seat National Assembly. The opposition People's Party and the National Front had won two each, while the independence party had yet to gain a seat.

It was the second election here since Botswana achieved independence in 1966.

British Intelligence Remains a Mysterious Business

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON (NYT).—The British spy, in fiction, is a handsome chap who wears the right clothes, appears in the right places at the right time, carries the right weapons, drinks martinis of the right mix and never does anything wrong.

In reality, what he does is a complete mystery. And the British these days are learning far more about the activities of agents of the CIA than they could ever hope to learn about their own espionage establishment.

The controversy over the covert operations of the CIA has once more underscored major differences between the 400-year-old foreign intelligence service here and its much younger counterpart across the Atlantic.

Britain's intelligence service, popularly known as MI-6, operates under tighter restrictions than the CIA, and with far less money and much greater secrecy. Even if it did subvert foreign governments, the British public would not read about it in newspapers or hear politicians demand explanations.

In Their Glory

There are no significant checks by committees of the House of Commons, no open appropriations for its activities. Books published by former agents usually deal not with recent history but with experiences during World War II, when British spies were in their glory.

A government rule barring

public access to official documents for 30 years—relaxed a few years ago from 50 years—means that new material on World War II has become available.

"Our agents today are more tightly controlled despite the lack of parliamentary watchings," said an expert. "The foreign intelligence service is responsible to the Foreign Office and it just doesn't run off and do things on its own without all-around clearance."

There is some question anyway as to just how active the service is these days in such "black arts" as financially backing foreign politicians or engineering military coups. The general assumption is that covert operations of that nature are kept to a minimum and left more and more to the United States, which can afford far more tanks and daggers, not to mention expensive satellites and electronics.

Shrinking Service

"If anything, our service probably has been shrinking over the years as the CIA expanded," said a former agent. "We make our contribution on electronics but I guess our strongest point now is in analysis."

For one thing, the service is limited in funds. The estimates of its annual budget, well hidden in spending figures approved by Parliament, range from \$25 million to about \$100 million a year. The CIA's expenditures are believed to be about \$750 million annually.

Moreover, the British foreign

intelligence service operates under a bureaucratic structure designed to confine the scope for free-wheeling activity. Some control is exercised by a permanent under secretary at the Foreign Office.

Other branches of the British secret service report in different ways. The security service, known as MI-5, deals with counterintelligence at home and reports to the Home Office, which is responsible for the police and law enforcement.

Military intelligence works under the director-general of intelligence, whose office is in the Ministry of Defense.

Three Branches

The foreign espionage and domestic counterespionage agencies also fall under a director-general of security services. A Joint Intelligence Committee coordinates activities of all three branches.

Although the work of the two civilian intelligence services is thus scrutinized, their directors have the right to go directly to the prime minister and bypass the formal chains of command. An intelligence assessment staff in the Cabinet Office is also understood to feed information to the prime minister, who is at the top of the whole structure.

Members of Parliament rarely make demands for more control over the intelligence community and seem content with the present system. Questions are raised politely on those infrequent occasions when the spies get in trouble or their tactics are revealed.

The image of the intelligence service was, for example, badly tarnished in 1956 when a Royal Navy frogman, Cmdr. Lionel Crab, disappeared after diving near Soviet ships in Portsmouth harbor at the time of the visit to Britain of Nikita Khrushchev. Even then, the government said little. The Prime Minister, then, Sir Anthony Eden, announced that "it would not be in the national interest to disclose the circumstances" of the frogman's death.

Rare Debate

In one of the rare public debates in the House of Commons on spying, the late Hugh Gaitskill, Labor party leader, demanded "adequate control" over the secret service. The Times of London joined in the call for a "tight hand of policy on the adventures."

Some steps were taken at that time to pull in the reins, and more followed after the spy scandals in the 1950s and 1960s involving the British defectors Donald MacLean, Guy Burgess, Harold Philby (known as Kim) and others. British espionage and counterespionage seemed in total disarray and fell under suspicion shared by the CIA, which traditionally cooperated with British agents.

"The CIA probably feels better about our service these days," said an expert here. "But I would still doubt whether your people tell ours everything. They work closely together, but the Americans probably hold some stuff back and perhaps we do, too. That's understandable."

U.S. Historians Forecast a Low Mark for Nixon

By Jack McCurdy

LOS ANGELES.—John M. Blum, a professor of history at the University, was considering how to assess Richard Nixon's place in history. "My own prediction is it (Mr. Nixon's reputation) is going to be low and get lower... when the full impact of what he did finally penetrates the minds of people who are still too young of people to have understood it."

Henry Steele Commager, probably America's best-known living historian, put it this way:

"Other things being equal, we haven't had a bad president before now. Mr. Nixon is the first dangerous and wicked president."

Richard H. Rovere, who has written books and essays on the presidency, said Mr. Nixon is "the first president, to my knowledge, who has really been a crook."

William Appleman Williams, a "new left" historian, said, "He's disgraced the office, disgraced his own career, disgraced the country. He's down, man, he's down."

Robert K. Murray, author of a favorable history of Warren G. Harding's conservative presidency in spite of its scandals, concluded: "There is not a chance, not a chance, of Mr. Nixon emerging at any time from the shame and disgrace and the penalty under which his administration existed."

These comments, from a group of America's leading historians—liberals, conservatives and those of the so-called new left—many of whom will be writing the record of the Nixon administration, seem to bode ill for Mr. Nixon's great wish to be judged favorably in history.

Tentative Views

Their predictions are necessarily tentative and frequently qualified, chiefly because many of the government documents which will help tell the full story of the Nixon administration are not yet public.

But their verdict, even taking into account the qualifications, is clear.

Most of the historians interviewed think Mr. Nixon's conduct in office posed the gravest threat yet in the misuse of presidential power. All think the threat was of major proportions.

With few exceptions, they believe the scandal that forced Mr. Nixon to resign will dwarf any positive accomplishments of his administration.

One reason the historians think Mr. Nixon will fare so poorly is the seriousness with which they regarded the Watergate episode. "I think it was damn serious," Mr. Williams of Oregon State University, said.

Mr. Nixon attempted to invest the presidential office with far greater power than any of his predecessors, Mr. Williams said, and it posed the threat of "interest-group government"—the process through which various groups and segments of society influence executive policy-making.

When such an attempt is made, Mr. Williams said, "you're in big trouble. And I think that's clearly what Nixon and his group set out to do. So I think it was a major crisis... an attempt to depoliticize politics literally."

Which means that 99.9 per cent of the people get out of the process and become objects of manipulation.

Mr. Murray, of Pennsylvania State University, said, "I didn't think it would lead to an Adolf Hitler. As I heard some of my colleagues say, 'he was excited about it.'"

"But I do believe that the tendency was of such a nature that, had the precedent been set, another president could have enlarged and expanded upon Mr. Nixon's loose use of presidential power because that's the way the presidency works."

"There is a lot of continuity in the last three administrations," Christopher Lasch of the University of Rochester said. "It may be that in the future the real aberrant president [for the growth of executive power] is going to be Eisenhower."

But Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., of City College of New York, said: "Watergate can't be blamed on the growth in the presidential office."

"On the other hand, the growth of presidential power undoubtedly generated illusions... which fed into Nixon's agitated psyche... I think Nixon and his crowd thought they could get away with anything and they came damn near doing it."

Although the former president has said he is banking heavily on his record in foreign policy to outweigh Watergate or the historical ledger, the historians are convinced that this will not happen.

"I think there will always be this blot on the man as president no matter how long we see his foreign policy working out," Mr. Degler said.

Watergate aside, most are skeptical about the lasting effects of Mr. Nixon's widely acclaimed diplomatic triumphs—most notably the improvement of relations with Russia and China and the settlement of the Middle East fighting of last year.

They are plainly critical of



Richard Nixon.

other aspects of Mr. Nixon's foreign policy, such as CIA involvement in Chile, support of dictators in Greece and Japan and the treatment of Japan as an ally while making overtures to China.

Popular Opinion

Most of the historians set that popular opinion landing Nixon administration's foreign policy achievements is very low.

"I think where history disfigures with contemporary life is on the question of 'big affairs,'" Mr. Schlesinger said.

On China, for example, Schlesinger said, "Once the tural Revolution was over, for its own reasons wanted to break out of a c... and again in 1968 they started signals to Washington to reopen things... It took diplomatic genius or virtuosity to bring about the China talks."

Mr. Schlesinger and others scored the Nixon policy on "nam, international money problems, Latin America, European Economic Community, the United Nations, the Strategic Arms Limit Talks."

"The one place where I give the Nixon administration some credit is in the 'A East,'" Mr. Schlesinger said.

Mr. Commager added, "I know what the achievement is. It is by no means clear we have had a détente with Russia. As for the Middle East, 'Who knows if it's a settl... I think the Jews and may have different views of Barton Bernstein, of Sta known as a new-leftist his although personally siding the critics of Mr. Nixon's policy, thinks the major historians will give it high."

A Distinction

"They're going to distinguish between the man, whom find blameworthy or corrupt administration, which I going to find successful (b of its record in foreign affairs."

His contention seems to borne out by the opinion William E. Leuchtenburg, of the University of Florida, and other conservative historians.

Mr. Leuchtenburg said Nixon administration on credit for the "general id of the cold war," and a... with respect to Chi... the Middle East. He said, however, are sharply critic Mr. Nixon for the delay in drawing the United States Vietnam.

Mr. Murray said that, to extent, historians one day balance foreign policy Watergate and "Mr. Nixon seem to be quite as a bête noire as he does present."

Mr. Degler said he "the ending of the cold war be given to Nixon. I tht rapprochement with the R... and the turnaround in the policy as well as the 2nd Vietnam war cannot be make the Nixon admini a turning point in A foreign policy."

But Mr. Leuchtenburg Murray and Mr. Degler are a minority in this ve all three strongly share tion of the others that W will heavily overshadow a accomplishments in foreign

© Los Angeles Times.

By Carl Gewirtz

1997

[illegible]

Euromarket

Continued From Page 9

to sixth year and the second to eighth year.

Previous issues

a loan is expected to carry

on of 10 1/4 per cent pri-

par. Managers point to the

that previous issues by

h borrowers with a life of

o seven years are yielding

under 10 per cent on the

dary market. However, some

observers say the expecta-

tion may be just a shade

y.

o scheduled to be offered

week is a 12-million Unit

count loan for Copenhagen.

five-year issue is expected

ry a 10-per-cent coupon.

die East banks are particu-

larly in the underwriting of

issues.

the deutsche-mark sector,

continue to advance by be-

cause and two points and the

flow of private placements

continues. Oslo is reportedly the

latest borrower, with a five-year

loan of 25 million DM. The coupon

is said to have been 10 1/4

per cent.

Scheduled to be priced this

week is the Canadian-dollar issue

for the Quebec Urban Commu-

nity. The \$10-million loan is

expected to be priced at par with

a coupon of 10 3/4 per cent.

Rabobank of Holland sold 50

million guilders of five-year notes

last week at 99 1/2 with a coupon

of 10 3/4 per cent.

Price Declined

The expected flow of new

issues from Japanese borrowers is

expected to be delayed in light

of the performance of the Mitsui

convertible issue, which was

registered for sale in the United

States. The size of the issue was

cut to \$20 million from the

anticipated \$25 million. The loan

carried an 8 1/2-per-cent coupon

and a conversion premium

of less than 2 per cent, but the

price fell to 97 1/2 bid-98 1/2 ask

as the stock price in Tokyo

declined from 304 yen to 290

(about \$1). The bonds are con-

vertible into common stock im-

mediately.

Elsewhere in the convertible

sector, Standard Oil of Indiana

is calling its Amoco International

\$50-million issue floated in 1969.

The bonds are currently trading

at a premium of \$1.14 for

each \$1,000 face-valued security

and bondholders will have until

Nov. 20 to exercise the option

to convert into Indiana's com-

mon stock. Investors failing to

do this will have their bonds re-

deemed at \$1,000—the premium

over par that the company is

obliged to pay for calling the is-

sue.

International Institutions

(7-15 Years)

Oct. 23: 11.61%, Oct. 16: 11.74%

Industrials (7-15 Years)

Oct. 23: 11.94%, Oct. 16: 11.96%

Industrials (3-7 Years)

Oct. 23: 8.87%, Oct. 16: 9.10%

Market Turnover

Oct. 25 Oct. 18

Cedex \$155.5 mil. \$145.2 mil.

Eurolux \$153.8 mil. \$142.0 mil.

Stock Quotations

(Closing prices
the week's trading.)

Company	Price	% Chg.
Alcoa	24 1/2	+1/2
Amstar	24 1/2	+1/2
Armco	24 1/2	+1/2
Boeing	24 1/2	+1/2
Chrysler	24 1/2	+1/2
Eastman	24 1/2	+1/2
Exxon	24 1/2	+1/2
General	24 1/2	+1/2
IBM	24 1/2	+1/2
Johnson	24 1/2	+1/2
Kodak	24 1/2	+1/2
McDonald	24 1/2	+1/2
Merck	24 1/2	+1/2
Microsoft	24 1/2	+1/2
Motorola	24 1/2	+1/2
Northern	24 1/2	+1/2
Rockwell	24 1/2	+1/2
Sears	24 1/2	+1/2
Spacelabs	24 1/2	+1/2
Texas	24 1/2	+1/2
Union	24 1/2	+1/2
Wendover	24 1/2	+1/2
West	24 1/2	+1/2
World	24 1/2	+1/2
Yale	24 1/2	+1/2

London Mart
Seeks Funds
For InvestorsProtection in Case
Brokers Go Under

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP)—The London Stock Exchange has called on each of its 4,500 members to make an additional contribution of £250 to the exchange's compensation fund.

The fund is used to protect investors from losing their money when brokers fail.

The new call is to cover the anticipated claims on losses from the six firms which have failed in the past 18 months.

The call is expected to produce about £1.5 million. It is believed that claims on the fund for the failure of member firms will approach £2 million. Exchange members have already paid in £200 each to the fund in the past 12 months.

A stock exchange spokesman said the recent series of failures "has certainly been the worst since the 1930s depression era."

The six brokers who have failed since July 1973 are J. H. Sumner, Field & Co., James O'Connor & Co., Mitton, Butler, Priest Ltd., Chapman & Rowe, Davies & Candy, and Tustin & L'Estrange.

Another six firms have ceased business and there have been about 25 mergers this year because of rising expenses and falling prices.

In a letter to members, chairman George Loveday said the stock exchange is carrying out "a detailed study of possible alternative methods of financing the compensation fund."

International Institutions

(7-15 Years)

Oct. 23: 11.61%, Oct. 16: 11.74%

Industrials (7-15 Years)

Oct. 23: 11.94%, Oct. 16: 11.96%

Industrials (3-7 Years)

Oct. 23: 8.87%, Oct. 16: 9.10%

Market Turnover

Oct. 25 Oct. 18

Cedex \$155.5 mil. \$145.2 mil.

Eurolux \$153.8 mil. \$142.0 mil.

Shell Finds Oil,
Gas in Sea Off
South Vietnam

SAIGON, Oct. 27 (NYT)—A Shell Oil Co. subsidiary announced yesterday that it had struck oil and gas in its second wildcat well off the South Vietnamese coast in the South China Sea.

A press release issued by Pecten Vietnam, a wholly owned Shell subsidiary, disclosed that one zone in an exploratory well drilled to more than 13,000 feet "has been tested at a rate of 1,514 barrels a day."

A spokesman for the firm said that the find did not establish that commercially exploitable oil had been discovered.

The spokesman emphasized that further exploration in the vicinity of the present well would be necessary to determine whether a valuable geological structure had been tapped, or merely a small pocket of oil.

Ohio State Sets the Pace As Powerhouses Have Easy Day

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (UPI)—The nation's top college football teams were expected to win easily yesterday and, for a change, that's what happened.

Ohio State, Michigan, Alabama, Auburn, Notre Dame, Southern California and Oklahoma each won without trouble.

Ohio State 35, Northwestern 7. At Evanston, Ill., Archie Griffin rammed 173 yards on 18 carries to lead top-ranked Ohio State to a 35-7 rout of Northwestern.

Griffin, who scored once before leaving the game midway in the third quarter, tied the record of 17 consecutive 100-yard rushing games set in 1968-69 by Oklahoma's Steve Owens.

Griffin also raised his season rushing yardage to 1,050, making him the first Buckeye runner in history to surpass 1,000 yards two years in a row.

Alabama 41, TCU 3. At Birmingham, Ala., quarterback Robert Fraley and Jack O'Rear directed highly-ranked Alabama to a 41-3 victory over Texas Christian.

Fraley scored once and threw two scoring passes and O'Rear ran 21 yards for one touchdown and passed for another.

Fraley triggered the Crimson Tide, now 7-0, on an 83-yard drive on its first possession. He scored from the four.

At Los Angeles, Anthony Davis, 5-foot-9-inch tailback for Southern California, slashed through Oregon State 26 times for 125 yards and scored twice to set a Pacific-8 conference touchdown record as the Trojans won, 31-10.

The high-stepping senior scored the Trojans' first touchdown on a 13-yard tackle-breaking run late in the second period.

It was the 41st touchdown of his career and it broke the record of 40 set by California's Duke Morrison from 1920-1922.

Michigan 49, Minnesota 0. At Ann Arbor, Mich., wingback Glen Chapman scored two touchdowns while tailbacks Rob Lytle and Gordon Bell combined for 283 yards rushing to lead third-ranked Michigan over Minnesota, 49-0.

In a Big 8 game, Chapman scored on a 29-yard run in the first quarter and on a five-yard scamper in the third as the Wolverines coasted to their fourth conference triumph, and ran their overall mark to 7-0.

Oklahoma 63, Kansas State 0. At Norman, Okla., led by halfback Joe Washington and quarterback Steve Davis, Oklahoma smashed Kansas State, 63-0, in a Big 8 game. Washington, who went into the game averaging 8.8 yards a carry, scored one touchdown and ran 133 yards in 17 carries in a first-half Sooner blitz.

At Auburn, Ala., quarterback Phil Gargis, who usually stays with a running game, caught Florida State off guard with a passing attack as Auburn came to life in the second half and walloped the Seminoles, 38-6.

Gargis threw for two touchdowns and scored on a 16-yard run as the undefeated Tigers beat FSU its 19th straight defeat.

Notre Dame 38, Miami (Fla.) 7. At South Bend, Ind., quarterback Tom Clements engineered five first-half scoring drives and seventh-ranked Notre Dame raced past highly-regarded Miami of Florida, 38-7.

The Irish, now 6-1, quickly made a shambles of what had been expected to be a rugged defensive battle by marching 79 yards in six plays the first time they had the ball.

Clements lofted a perfect pass to tight-end Pete Demme, who took it in stride at the 10-yard line and scored for a 47-yard touchdown play only 2:09 into the game.

USC 31, Oregon State 18. At Los Angeles, Anthony Davis, 5-foot-9-inch tailback for Southern California, slashed through Oregon State 26 times for 125 yards and scored twice to set a Pacific-8 conference touchdown record as the Trojans won, 31-10.

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Foreman at 220, Ali 216½

Thomas A. Johnson

SA, Zaire, Oct. 27
one of the largest,
and latest weigh-ins in
boxing history,
George Foreman tilted
new last night at 220
pounds against Muham-
maded 216½ pounds.
Foreman wore a long, brown
African robe called a boubou.
Then the fighters left the
stadium area and the band
went on playing. The drummer
went on drumming.

Then, to keep time with the
television, Ali came back into the
ring to weigh in at 216½ pounds.
Foreman followed, weighing 220
pounds. Immediately after the
weigh-in, Foreman took off his
robe and flexed his muscles and
the crowd again roared its ap-
plause.

Both boxers now were in the
crowded ring at the same time.
They were surrounded by scores
of their aides and officials. For
a brief moment, Ali acted as if
he wanted to fight Foreman
right away. He yelled and scream-
ed and lunged through the crowd
with his clenched fists. There
was never any danger of the
two men tangling, however; the
crowd of aides and officials was
too large. There was a danger
of perhaps some of the people
in the ring being trampled. The
crowd shifted back and forth,
making it difficult for either of
the fighters to leave the ring.

From Weather

of newsmen, aides
crowded in at ring-
side. An aluminum
n constructed to cover
ring-side seats, the
he television equip-
o protect it from the
of rain.

winners of the rainy
normally begin in
but, so far, they
it.

atmosphere gripped
last night. A local
and a male chorus
singing Foreman and
Ali. You are not
ut sons of Africa."
d black American
player, known pro-
as "Big Black," who
p and horn-rimmed
it steadily on the

d Ali, the challenger,
d of the fighters to
ame about 10:15 p.m.
splendid in cheers and
it led the crowd in
il Romy!" This is
question for "Ali kill-
ng a green shirt with
of Zaire President
Seko and the words
der one leader." Ali
ut the ring, flicking
an imaginary op-

Winner

Nontile Bout
AK, Oct. 27 (AP)—
the World Boxing
middleweight cham-
pioned out to a unanimous
decision over Vinny
dull nontile bout
t at Madison Square

rom Colombia, cut
iously unbeaten, on
the second round
him in the seventh,
able to stop his inex-
pement.

ipaldi Wins a Race of Champions

DE, Calif., Oct. 27
id driving champion
ipaldi of Brazil yes-
the wreck-marred
of the \$300,000
interace of Champions

ison, an American car
rated and released
de Community Hospi-
casualty of a pile-
records after the race

ar was demolished, as
driven by 1974
ng champion Bobby
r escaped injury and
rup car in the race.
ace went to George
American road racing
third to five-time
ampion A. J. Foyt.

s matches 12 world
s in identically-pre-
cted Camaro coupes,
the first outing in
st month.
l race in the four-
will be held here to-

Losers in Australian Golf

onstrators Upset Player

Oct. 27 (Reuters)—
Oct Bull won his sec-
t Wills Masters golf
at the Australian
today, depriving South
y Player of his 98th
victory after what
rbed as "the most
nditions I have ever
under."
their demonstrators
eir campaign against
aid South African to-
ne slogans like "Ru-
e him as the bat-
e lead. He finished
day.
some demonstrations
ayer in yesterday's
in which he took a

ud for Sale
J, Oct. 27 (AP)—
go Acres of World
is announced Friday
anchise is up for sale
tions are under way
at interested groups
rew poorly in WTT's
usion this year.

ponent. And he said, as he
climbed from the ring, "My crowd,
my crowd."

Flexing His Muscles

Less than 10 minutes later
Foreman came into the stadium
to thunderous applause and
cheers. He waved to the crowd.
Foreman wore a long, brown
African robe called a boubou.
Then the fighters left the
stadium area and the band
went on playing. The drummer
went on drumming.

Then, to keep time with the
television, Ali came back into the
ring to weigh in at 216½ pounds.
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crowd shifted back and forth,
making it difficult for either of
the fighters to leave the ring.

Fight Will Test Wisdom of Zaire

By Dave Anderson

KINSHASA, Zaire, Oct. 27
(UPI)—Shortly after Muham-
maded Ali arrived here several
weeks ago, a visitor to the ivory
market in this tropical city of
1.2 million people obtained a
carved statue worth about \$250
in exchange for one All button
and two All shirts. But the
Zairian traders have learned.
"No buttons," they say now.
"No shirts."

And so Zaire continues to
emerge as an African nation. At
4 o'clock here Wednesday morn-
ing, in order to display George
Foreman and Ali at 10 o'clock
Tuesday evening in the United
States, Zaire will emerge even
more, or it will slightly submer-
ge. Under an aluminum canopy in an
80,000-seat soccer stadium, the
gladiators will serve as the most
expensive public relations men in
the history of world government.
Not far from the stadium,
women wash clothes in a shallow
stream. But each gladiator has
been guaranteed \$5 million by
Zaire for his presence in Africa's
first world heavyweight title
fight. For better or worse, the
nation once known as the Bel-
gian Congo will have experienced
the boxing business. It is an
unblemished spectacle. Zaire will
profit in stature. If it's a
mess, Zaire will be remembered
as another victim of boxing
plunderers, right up there with
Sheila, Montana, and Lewiston,
Maine.

High Stakes
The bout is advertised here as
a "gift from President Mobutu
to the people of Zaire" but it's
really a gamble, not a gift.
Mobutu Sese Seko has bet \$10

million of his nation's future on
this fight. Let those high-rollers
in Las Vegas stop that.

President Mobutu won't appear
at the Stade du 20 Mai, named
for the 1967 date when the Peo-
ple's Revolutionary Movement
was formed. He will watch his
\$10 million bet on a special TV
hookup in his palace. But the
President, in a leopard hat and
a leopard scarf, will stare down
at the ring from a 30-foot-by-
15-foot poster perched atop the
stadium. His face is everywhere
—on billboards, walls and tele-
vision. And his messages, in
yellow French and English letter-
ing on pale-green roadside signs,
also are everywhere.

"A fight between two blacks
in a black nation, organized by
blacks and seen by the whole
world, that is a victory of Mo-
butorism."

"The country of Zaire which
has been bled because of pillage
and systematic exploitation must
become a fortress against impe-
rialism and a spearhead for the
liberation of the African contin-
ent."

"We want to be free. We don't
want our road towards progress
to be impeded; even if we have
to forge our way through rock."

Foreman Favored

STATELINE, Nevada,
Oct. 27 (AP)—Barrah's Tahoe
Racebook Friday made heavy-
weight champion George Fore-
man an 11-5 favorite over
former champion Muhammad
Ali in their Oct. 30 title fight
in Kinshasa, Zaire.

All surely will try to reopen
the wound above Foreman's right
eye that caused the postponement
six weeks ago. But if Foreman
thinks he might lose his title on
a cut, he might become even
more devastating. Rocky Mar-
ciano was like that. He noticed
his negative thinking. Instead
of bragging how he will handle
Foreman, he keeps talking about
how Foreman can't really punch,
as if trying to convince himself.
He keeps talking about how Fore-
man's victims are never counted
out, conveniently ignoring that
they don't have to be counted
out. Norton, for example, didn't
know if he was in Caracas or
Carolina. All realizes that Fore-
man can demolish him.

In boxing, there is always the
suspicion of a fix. Cynics com-
ment that if boxing is to prosper,
All must win. Foreman there-
fore would have to dive into the
nearby Congo River. But that
would not be too wise. Crocodiles
swim there.

The only unknown factor is
how the gladiators will react to
competing at 4 o'clock in the
morning. To compensate for it,
they both are expected to take a
nap around 8 o'clock in the eve-
ning. All will take another nap
later on. In his white satin
trunks.

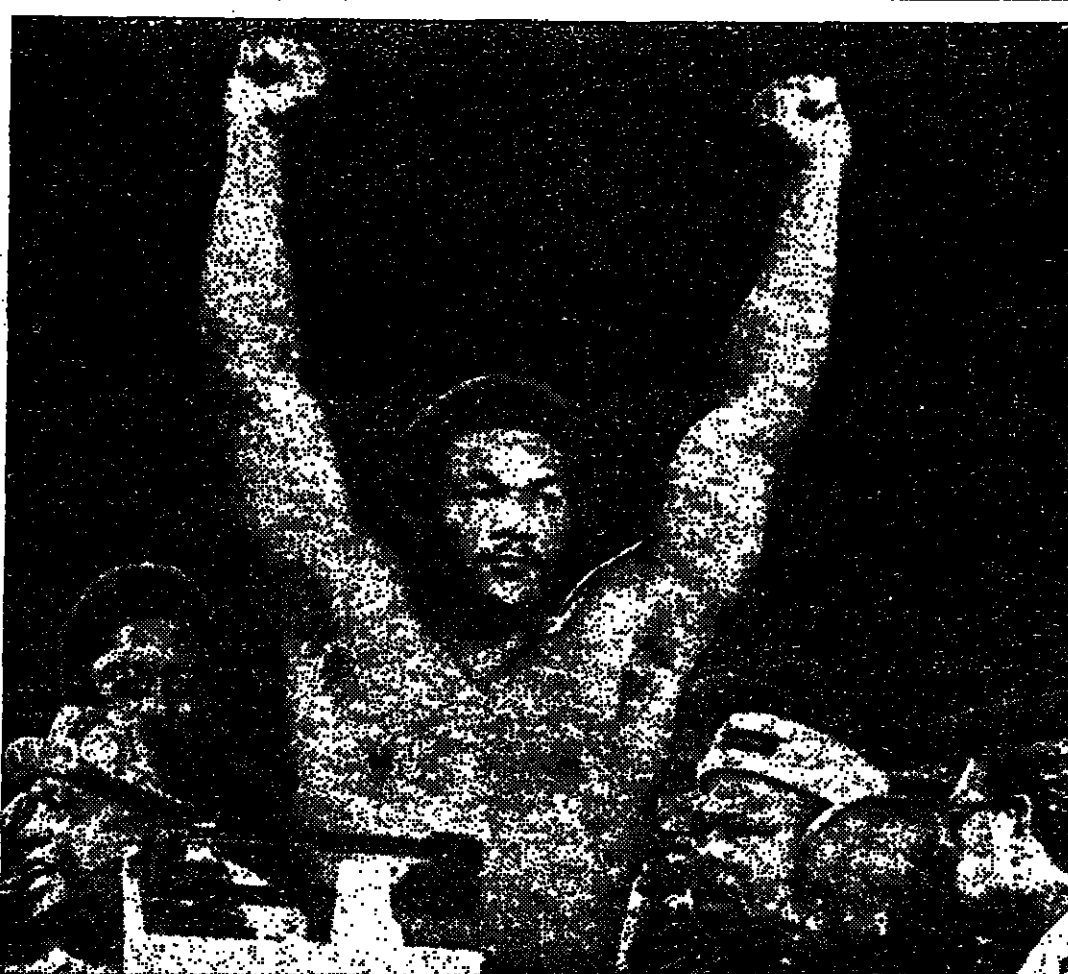
Gymnastics Led

By Japan, Russia

SOFA, Oct. 27 (AP)—The
Soviet Union, with four gold
medals, and Japan, with three,
were the big winners on the final
day of the 18th world gymnastic
championships at Varna today.

The Soviet Union's Lyudmila
Turkacheva won two of the gold
medals at stake in the women's
division, taking the titles on the
beam and in the floor exercises.
Her compatriot Olga Korbut won
gold in the vault, and East
Germany's Annegret Zinke was
first on the asymmetric bars.

In the men's division, Japan's
Shigeru Kazamatsuri was the out-
standing gymnast, taking the
titles in the floor and long horse
competition. His fellow-country-
man Eiko Kemutso won a gold on
the parallel bars while Nikolai
Andriashov, Soviet Union, shared
the title with Romania's Dan
Grecu on the flying rings.



United Press International

we will forge it through the
rock."

"It is not enough for us to
condemn colonialism, imperialism
and racism, but it is also neces-
sary to measure our capacity and
our weakness and be united in
order to face the challenge of
development."

"The Foreman-Ali fight is not
a war between two enemies, but
a sport between two brothers."

The last sentiment is an ideal-
istic political philosophy, but not
a realistic boxing theory. George
Foreman doesn't think of Muham-
maded Ali as a sportsman
might. He thinks more of him
as an executioner might. George
Foreman just might be the
heaviest puncher in the history
of the heavyweight division. In
his three title fights, he has
demolished Joe Frazier, Joe
(King) Roman and Ken Norton
in a span of 11 minutes and 35
seconds over parts of five rounds.
All hasn't demolished an oppo-
nent since he was champion, and
that was more than seven years
ago. He once leveled Cleveland
(Big Cat) Williams, who had a
Texas highway patrolman's bul-
let in him, and he flattened Zora
Polley, old and weary. All
doesn't have a punch to keep
Foreman away from him. Fore-
man will walk through Ali's weak
left jab and demolish him as soon as
he hits him with his best punch.
That could happen in the first
round.

All might confuse Foreman for
a few rounds by dancing. But he
can't avoid the champion for
15 rounds.

All's loyalists remember how
he slashed Sonny Liston with his
jab in winning the title. But
that was more than 10 years ago.
All was young then, Liston was
aging. But now Foreman is
young, only 25 years old. And
now Ali at 32 is aging.

A National Hockey League
record of 232 minutes in penalties
was called in the contest as the
old enemies exploded in their
worst fight yet. Only players, and
not fans, were involved.

The old penalty record of 204
minutes was set by Toronto at
Montreal in 1953.

The fight erupted halfway
through the third period when
the Flyers' Don Faleski and
Orest Kindrachuk jumped into
a penalty-box fracas between
Philadelphia's Bob Kelly and the
Seals' Mike Christie.

At that point, the benches
cleared and order was not restor-
ed until 40 minutes later.

It was the first California
victory over Philadelphia since Oc-
tober, 1972, and the first victory
on the home ice against the
Flyers since January of 1972.

French Training

Helps Colt to Win

Race in England

DONCASTER, England, Oct.
27 (UPI)—Green Dancer, owned
by American Mrs. Pierre Wer-
theimer, yesterday became the
first French-trained horse to win
the Observer Gold Cup, easily
taking the 3-year-old race over
one mile at Doncaster.

Green Dancer, a Nijinsky colt
trained by Alec Head and bril-
liantly ridden by his son Freddie,
earned \$27,216 (\$95,833) with a
powerful finishing burst.

The 7-2 second choice over-
hauled 100-30 favorite No Alimony
inside the final furlong to win
by a half-length from the fast-
finishing Irish challenger Sea
Break, ridden by French jockey
Yves Saint-Martin.

No Alimony, ridden by Pat
Eddery, was third.

Flyers, Seals Hit

Penalty Record

In NHL Action

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 27
(UPI)—The California Seals beat
Stanley Cup king Philadelphia,
4-1, Friday night in a game half-
ed for 40 minutes by a near-rift
involving both squads and result-
ing in eight ejections.

A National Hockey League
record of 232 minutes in penalties
was called in the contest as the
old enemies exploded in their
worst fight yet. Only players, and
not fans, were involved.

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Montreal in 1953.

The fight erupted halfway
through the third period when
the Flyers' Don Faleski and
Orest Kindrachuk jumped into
a penalty-box fracas between
Philadelphia's Bob Kelly and the
Seals' Mike Christie.

At that point, the benches
cleared and order was not restor-
ed until 40 minutes later.

It was the first California
victory over Philadelphia since Oc-
tober, 1972, and the first victory
on the home ice against the
Flyers since January of 1972.

French Training

Helps Colt to Win

Race in England

DONCASTER, England, Oct.
27 (UPI)—Green Dancer, owned
by American Mrs. Pierre Wer-
theimer, yesterday became the
first French-trained horse to win
the Observer Gold Cup, easily
taking the 3-year-old race over
one mile at Doncaster.

Green Dancer, a Nijinsky colt
trained by Alec Head and bril-
liantly ridden by his son Freddie,
earned \$27,216 (\$95,833) with a
powerful finishing burst.

The 7-2 second choice over-
hauled 100-30 favorite No Alimony
inside the final furlong to win
by a half-length from the fast-
finishing Irish challenger Sea
Break, ridden by French jockey
Yves Saint-Martin.

Pro Hockey, Basketball Results

NHL Standings

Division One	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
NY Islanders	5	1	1	11	30	15
Philadelphia	5	2	1	11	29	25
Atlanta	4	3	2	10	31	21
NY Rangers	4	2	1	9	28	23
Division Two	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	5	3	0	10	32	18
Montreal	4	4	3	11	38	24
Minnesota	3	4	2	8	15	21
St. Louis	2	4	3	7	23	29
Pittsburgh	2	2	3	7	25	25
Kansas City	0	4	1	1	15	21
Division Three	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Los Angeles	4	3	3	11	28	21
Detroit	5	3	0	10	37	31
Montreal	3	3	3	9	28	25
Philadelphia	2	3	1	5	14	23
Division Four	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Buffalo	4	3	1	9	28	23
California	3	4	3	9	30	28
Toronto	2	3	3	7	25	31
San Jose	2	3	3	7	30	31
Friday's Games	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Vancouver 5, Kansas City 3 (Ver-						
vergreen, Gould, Monahan, Broder-						
jeau, Gould, Desjardis, Filmonit).						
Oakland 4, Philadelphia 1 (Walt-						
er, Pacey, Gilbertson, Johnston, Mac-						
Leish).						
Minnesota 2, Atlanta 2 (Goldsworthy,						
Stanfield; Murray).						
Saturday's Games	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Los Angeles 4, California 1 (Nevin 2,						
Berry, Widig, Carr; Weil).						
Philadelphia 3, Vancouver 2 (Watson,						
Clement, Galt, Gould).						
Buffalo 4, St. Louis 0 (Dudley 2,						
Montreal 4, Detroit 2 (Galtney, Lam-						
bert, Laffeur, Wilson; Dionne, Grant).						
Chicago 6, Toronto 2 (Redmond, Hill,						
2, Nikita 2, Bordelen, Gagnon, Pa-						
pina, Martin; Stittler, Ferguson, Eccles-						
ton).						
NY Islanders 4, Minnesota 0 (Gilles,						
MacMillan, Harris, Stewart).						
NY Rangers 5, Pittsburgh 4 (Victors						
2, Sanderson, Thomson, Irvine; Proce-						
voux 2, Kelly, Appel).						

ABA Standings

East	W	L	Pct	GB
Kentucky	5	1	.833	—
New York	4	2	.667	1
St. Louis	3	3	.500	2
Virginia	2	4	.333	1 1/2
Memphis	1	4	.250	3
West	W	L	Pct	GB
Denver	4	1	.750	—
San Antonio	4	2	.667	1
San Diego	2	3	.400	1 1/2
Indiana	2	3	.400	2
Utah	1	5	.167	3
Friday's Games	W	L	Pct	GB
Utah 105, San Diego 86 (Boone 21,				
Edkins 17; Caldwell 20; Jones 18).				
St. Louis 91, Kentucky 66 (Bernes				
25, S. Jones, Fryer 13; Isell 20, Dam-				
ph 113, San Antonio 93 (Erving 37,				
Pauls 20, Gale 17; Gervin 28, Jones				
18). Julius Erving scores 31 points				
in second half.				
Saturday's Games	W	L	Pct	GB
Virginia 116, St. Louis 104 (Bingli-				
g 22, Irving, Twardzik 16; Gerard 21,				
Barnes 20).				
Denver 137, San Diego 101 (Simpson				
28, B. Jones 20; C. Jones 19, Orant 17).				
Chicago 110, Philadelphia 85 (Freeman				
28, Silas 21; Boone 16, Malone 15).				
New York 104, Memphis 91 (Kenon				
26, Pauls 18, Mouton 20).				
Kentucky 107, Indiana 95 (Isell 22,				
Gilmore 18; Joyce 23, McClain 23).				

NBA Standings

Philadelphia 3, Vancouver 2 (W
Clement; Galley, Gould).

Buffalo 2, St. Louis 0 (Dudley
Montreal 4, Detroit 3 (Galney,
bert, Lafleur, Wilson; Dionne, C

